The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Political Situation in the French Capital.

Discovery of a Conspiracy by the Police.

Steamboat Explosion on the Mississippi.

A River Steamboat Adrift on the Georgia Coast.

EUROPE.

The Situation in Paris—An Extensive Conspiracy—Reappearance of La Marseillaise—Proceedings in the British Parliament—Proposed Cancelling of Russian Reforms.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The city is entirely quiet. There were no disturbances during the night, and the places of business were open as usual. The soldiers have not yet been returned to their barracks. The Police patrolled the streets in force, but did not find it necessary to make any arrests. Over 400 persons have been apprehended for complicity in the rioting during the three days past. The Magistrates are investigating the cases as rapidly as possible, and all those prisoners who are to be prosecuted further have been sent elsewhere for confinement. GUSTAVE FLOURENS is still at large.... The *Mémorial Diplomatique* to-day finds it necessary to deny the rumor that the French Government has complained of Prussia's nonfulfillment of the Treaty of Prague.

PARIS, Feb. 11—5 o'clock P. M.—The Police authorities profess that they have discovered an extensive conspiracy against the Government, and are actively engaged in searching for the parties implicated. A great number of arrests were made last night and to-day. It is stated that the editors of the *Marseillaise* and two editors of the *Rappel* were arrested on charges connected with the alleged conspiracy.... A policeman, in plain clothes, was shot and killed yesterday by a mechanic, whom he was endeavoring to arrest in his own house. The man has been taken into custody.... *La Marseillaise* reappeared to-day, and was eagerly bought on the streets.... Several citizens were killed during the recent riots, and their bodies have been placed in the Morgue, but the Police refuse to give any details concerning them.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. TAYLOR gave notice that he should move for an inquiry into the deportation of South Sea Islanders. Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, explained that the recent cruise of the ironclads was undertaken with the intention of seeing how they would work together as a squadron. He said the adoption of the Whitworth guns by the navy was uncertain. The Postmaster-General, the Marquis of HARTINGTON, alluded to the proposed reduction of ocean postage between Great Britain and the United States, and expressed the opinion that it would result in a great increase of the mails and of the revenue therefrom. The House without transacting any business of importance, adjourned.... As was expected, there has been a heavy flow of specie to the bank this week. The amount in vault last evening was £145,000 sterling greater than at the corresponding period last week.... The *Times* urges that O'DONOVAN-ROSSA's election to Parliament from Tipperary be declared void.... The *Times* denounces the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for redeeming the debt, as the old sinking fund chimera, obliging the State to redeem at an increasing rate for a century to come.... The shore end of the Indian telegraph cable, taken out by the *Great Eastern*, has been landed at Bombay.... The Papal authorities have permitted the restoration of horse-racing in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 11.—The Ecumenical Council, at the last two sessions, was engaged in the discussion of ecclesiastical discipline. That subject has been disposed of, and at the meeting to-day the subject of the Catechism was considered. Seven of the Fathers participated in the discussion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Home Secretary, in view of the recent manifestations of popular discontent, recommends the Czar to cancel all the liberal reforms lately inaugurated.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—It is reported the Carlists are preparing for another insurrection. The authorities are watchful.... In the Cortes during a debate on the naval estimates, Admiral QUESADO proposed that the ironclads be kept in the Naval Arsenals ready for use in case of foreign war, but not armed.

Admiral TOPETE, Minister of the Marine, replied that there need be no fear that he would ever use the navy to force a King upon the country.

CUBA.

New Campaigns Against the Insurgents Opening—General Puello Again to Take the Field.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Late intelligence received from Puerto Principe, is to the effect that General GOYENECHE, with a strong division, left that city on the 5th inst., on a campaign against the insurgents. It was expected that General PUELLO would soon leave that city to again attack the rebel forces.... The steamship *Juniata* sailed for Philadelphia this evening.

Another Murder—The Greenwaldt Subscription—Tare of Sugars.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—FELIPE VALDES was murdered here on Sunday night. A political complexion was at first given to the deed, but it has since been proved that the murderer was actuated by motives of private revenge.... Subscriptions for the family of GREENWALDT are coming in freely. The Captain-General has subscribed $100.... The recent agreement of the merchants to fix the tare of sugars at fifteen per cent. is dissolved. The firms of MOLLER & SONS and VANAMBURG & Co. announce that they will hereafter buy sugars without tare, paying therefor accordingly.

CANADA.

Opening of the New-Brunswick Legislature—The Crisis in Newfoundland—Postal Service—Political Dinner.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 11.—The Legislature opened yesterday by a speech from the Lieutenant-Governor. His Excellency alluded in warm terms to the general prosperity of the Province. Measures to provide a general system of education and to secure a share of the emigration from England were strongly recommended to the attention of the two Houses.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 11.—The difficulty between the Lieutenant-Governor and Parliament has ended by the latter withdrawing the name of Mr. BENNETT and proceeding to discuss a reply to the address in due form. The House, by deputation, will wait upon his Excellency to-day, and it is expected the resignation of the present Ministry will immediately follow.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 11.—The Post Office Department has decided to subsidize equally the steamers *Algoma* and *Chicora*, and thus secure a weekly summer service between Collingwood and Fort William.

CORNWALL, Ont., Feb. 11.—Hon. JOHN S. MCDONALD, Premier of the Ontario Government, was entertained at a public banquet this evening. A large number of prominent persons were present. The affair was very successful.

STRATFORD, Ont., Feb. 11.—EDWARD BLAKE, M. P. P., the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Parliament, was entertained by his constituents at a complimentary dinner this evening.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Ten Lives Lost—The Maggie Hays Blown Up on the Mississippi—Narrow Escape of a Pleasure Party from Destruction.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11.—A special dispatch from Helena to the *Avalanche* this morning, from Captain MATT GLASS, of the steamboat *Commercial*, says: "The steamer *Maggie Hays*, from New-Orleans for Pittsburg, blew up at 'Chute 60,' near Helena, yesterday afternoon, killing Captain MARTIN, the second engineer and eight deck hands. The second clerk, Mr. RIEKE, is badly scalded, but not fatally. The passengers are all safe; we have them and the balance of the crew on board the *Commercial*." Owing to the fact that the cable across the Mississippi here is not working, no further particulars have been received, but the *Commercial*, with the passengers, will be here this afternoon, when full particulars will be gathered and forwarded.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11—Noon—Further advices from the *Maggie Hays* disaster report that the boat and cargo are a total loss. The remains of Captain MARTIN have been recovered. A pleasure party from Cincinnati were on board, all of whom escaped. The arrival of the *Commercial*, with the crew and passengers, is anxiously looked for.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Sinking of the Vessel—The Loss.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.—A special dispatch from Helena to the *Ledger* says: Immediately after the explosion of the boiler of the *Maggie Hayes* she sank. The body of Captain BARNEY MARTIN was blown into the air, and was afterwards found in the hold. The second engineer, HENRY MCDERMOTT, was fatally scalded and died in five minutes. JAMES RIEKE, second clerk, was slightly scalded. Three deck hands and one fireman were killed outright. Other bodies were burned or blown into the river. The boat had on a light cargo of sugar, owned by BEN COURSEN and JAMES RIEKE, of Pittsburg, valued at $15,000. The first clerk had come here by rail from New-Orleans, and thus escaped. It is said the vessel's boilers were known to be defective.

Another Boiler Explosion—Several Persons Severely Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—One of the boilers of the St. Louis Rolling Mill exploded this morning, severely injuring SAMUEL C. WORT, THOMAS BARNES, JAMES GARRON and DANIEL STEVENS, and slightly wounding several others. The boiler burst at the bottom, and there was but little water in it at the time, otherwise a terrible loss of life would have occurred, as about two hundred persons were employed in the mill at the time. The bricks of the furnace and pieces of iron and molten metal were scattered in all directions. No lives were lost.

THE SOUTH.

Death of a Dramatic Author—Executing a Negro Murderer—A River Steamer Adrift at Sea off the Georgia Coast.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 11.—Dr. CHARLES R. BRICKETT, a well-known physician, theatrical lessee, and a dramatic author of some note, was killed to-day by the discharge of a pistol in his own hands. He was author of the "Cabin and Parlor," a play for a long time performed in the Southern theatres as an offset to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

ALEXANDER GARDNER, a colored man, aged 25 years, was hanged at New-Kent Court House this morning for the rape and murder of Mrs. STEWART, and the murder of JOHN BAKER her colored farm manager. The prisoner last night confessed that, with JOHN KENNEDY, who afterwards made his escape, he agreed to murder BAKER. They found BAKER in a field, and KENNEDY shot him, and then went to Mrs. STEWART's house, and he (GARDNER) heard her crying and a few minutes after, KENNEDY came out, saying he had ravished and murdered her. They fired the house and burned her body, and threw BAKER's body in the river. On the scaffold, this morning, GARDNER only said, "I am not guilty. I don't know whether I am going to Heaven or Hell." A crowd of colored women who were around the gallows assailed him with cries of "Vengeance." The drop fell, and GARDNER died instantly.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 11.—A special dispatch received here to-day, states that the steamer *Two Boys*, from Dublin, Ga., for this port, exploded her steam drum when off Sapelo bar, and drifted to sea in the gale prevailing at the time. Her crew and passengers, excepting eight of the former, who swam ashore, were carried to sea in her. The United States steamer *Nansemond* will start in search of her in the morning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—A Convention of colored men will assemble in Frankfort on the 23d inst. A resolution, backed by a petition, was introduced in the House, offering the hall of the House of Representatives to the Convention. The resolution was referred.... A number of colored men have formed an association for the purpose of building a first-class steamboat to ply on the Mississippi River.

THE WEST.

The Distillers and the Forty-eight Hour Rule—The Woman's Suffrage Meeting in Columbus, Ohio—Travel Westward—The Chicago Artists.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Application was made to the Court of Common Pleas by the distillers of the Second District to restrain Collector DULLAN from collecting by distraint the tax assessed under the rule requiring forty-eight hours for fermentation, instead of seventy-two hours, as heretofore. The distillers claim that the assessment is illegal under the provision of the Constitution that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. A temporary restraining order was allowed until Monday, when the application will be heard before Judge MURDOCK.... The Superior Court will on Monday decide the question of the Bible in the public schools.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention met in Houghton Hall at 10 o'clock A. M. After prayer by Rev. E. L. REXFORD, a series of resolutions was reported from the Committee, which set forth at length the reasons on which women found their demand for suffrage, and closed by asking the Legislature of Ohio to grant the right to them. Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL spoke for one hour in support of the resolutions, and many short speeches were made.

The Woman Suffrage Convention assembled this afternoon in the Senate Chamber. The audience was very large and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Mrs. COLE, Mrs. STEWART, Mrs. BRADSHAW, LUCY STONE, Mrs. H. M. T. CUTLER and others. The majority of those in attendance are women.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Travel from this city towards the Pacific is unusually heavy this week. The trains carry a greater number of passengers than ever before.... Passengers from Montana report large quantities of snow on the western side of the mountains. On the eastern side less snow has fallen than for many years past.... The Artists' Assembly reception at the Opera House last night was the most successful affair of that kind ever known in Chicago. About two thousand persons were in attendance. The collection of pictures was large and unusually good. The entire Opera House was thrown open and elaborately decorated with flowers, and Cologne fountains played in many places. The affair closed with a ball and supper.

TROUBLE IN UTAH.

Salt Lake Politics—A Meeting to Nominate a "Gentile" Municipal Ticket Broken Up.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11.—A mass meeting was called last evening at Walker's Building to ratify the nomination of the ticket in opposition to the orthodox municipal election ticket. An immense crowd was present, and the hall was crammed with orthodox Mormons. Before the hour of meeting no room was left for the opposition. The orthodox ticket was carried by acclamation. Much ill feeling prevailed on one side and unlimited hilarity on the other. The *Tribune* this morning publishes an opposition ticket, with H. LAWRENCE for Mayor, in place of D. H. WELLS. The election takes place next Monday.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11.—The Gentiles and so-called Mormons of Salt Lake City called a meeting last night at the Godbeites meeting house, to nominate a ticket in opposition to the Church ticket. An immense crowd of Mormons, led by the Territorial Marshal and City Police, took possession of the hall and broke up the meeting. The Gentiles attempted to meet in another hall, but the Mormon crowd followed and forbade it. Much genuine alarm prevails among the Gentile portion of the Territory.

FLORIDA.

Lieutenant-Governor Gleason Disqualified for Office—The State Court Decision Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The motion to dismiss the appeal—No. 380, WILLIAM H. GLEASON, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Florida, vs. the State of Florida *ex rel.* the Attorney-General, error to the Supreme Court of Florida, was decided in the Supreme Court to-day. In this case the Supreme Court of Florida in *quo warranto* proceedings adjudged GLEASON not to be entitled to hold the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State, because under the State Constitution he was disqualified by reason of his not having been a citizen of the State for three years. From that judgment, a writ of error was taken to this Court under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and motion was now made to dismiss the writ, counsel submitting that the record in the case does not show that the Constitution or any treaty or law of the United States was violated by the decision below; and it is insisted that the right to hold the office was denied solely under the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and that there can be no pretence of right denied under any federal authority. For these reasons it is submitted this Court has no jurisdiction to review the decision.

A NEW PROJECTILE.

A Range of Eight or Ten Miles Expected—A Charged Conical Shot to be Discharged While in Flight.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9.—Mr. J. W. HILL, of Jefferson, Williams County, Iowa, has invented a double-shotted projectile, by which he claims a shot can be thrown a distance of eight or ten miles. Messrs. HILL and ROBERTS arrived here on Monday, with permission from Washington to make experiments. The shot is conical, with a bore inside and a time fuse at the side. In fact, it is a small cannon itself. An eight-inch shot fired to-day weighed 200 pounds before being loaded. The inner cavity or bore was three and a half inches, and extended some eight inches. Into this cavity was placed a half pound of powder; some tow was then inserted, and then a twelve and a half pound shot. The nozzle is stopped up by a brass plug in two pieces. The double shot is then placed in a cannon and discharged. The fuses are from five to ten seconds. At the end of that time the fuse ignites the powder and discharges the twelve-pound shot. The inventor claims that the velocity of the smaller shot is greater than was the large one, but that is a point to be determined. The experiments were commenced on Monday, but in consequence of the plug in the end of the shot not being screwed in, the plug and the ball both fell out after traveling about one mile. For to-day's experiment, however, the plugs were made to screw into the shot, and the result was satisfactory. The fuse to the eight-inch shot was a ten-second fuse, and at the end of that time the twelve and a half pound shot was discharged and the eight-inch shot kept on its way until its force was expended. The explosion does not burst the shot but drives out the plug, as there is no vacuum between the shot and the nozzle. This projectile has now been tested for the first time and is pronounced a success. The experiments were made by Colonel T. G. BAYLOR, commanding the arsenal at this post, and a full report will be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance. The principle on which this improvement is made is regarded as a good one. Our fifteen-inch guns throw a solid shot at least five miles; load one of these guns with a double-shotted projectile, with a fuse arranged to discharge the small shot when the cannon ball has reached its highest elevation. A fifteen-inch shot would take a twenty or twenty-four pound shot without danger of bursting, and it is claimed that it would go further from this elevation than it would from the ground. The large shot would, of course, be fired at an object, while the small one would be sent on to do what execution it could, and in firing at a line of troops would be very effective. The small shot is made with a sabot for the rifle in the large shot, and is large enough to fill up the space between the powder and the plug, which is screwed in, but only just enough to keep it from being shaken out. Messrs. HILL and ROBERTS are entirely satisfied with the success of the experiments, and believe they can fire a shot almost any distance.

Paterson and Newark Railroad—Statement of the Stockholders Concerning the Difficulty—The Blame Attached to Fisk and Gould.

Various and conflicting statements regarding the suspension of the Newark and Paterson Railroad having appeared in the newspapers of late, some of which attached the blame to the local Stockholders, and others to the Directors of the Erie Railway Company, who are largely interested in the stock of the Newark and Paterson road, the following statement has been made by an ex-director on behalf of the local stockholders:

In 1866 a contract was made with Dr. J. H. GAUTIER & Co., of Jersey City, to build the road from Newark to Paterson for $410,000, payable one-third in cash and the remainder in stock and bonds. The contractors worked four or five months, their labor amounting to about $25,000, and the Company being unable to make cash payments for the same and furnish right of way, work was suspended and the Company purchased the contract. In the Fall of 1867 the Company entered into a contract with ROBERT B. CATHERWOOD, to build and equip the road from its terminus in Paterson to a convenient point in the City of Newark, so as to connect it with a road leading to the Hudson River, for $600,000, payable $300,000 in bonds, and $300,000 in stocks, CATHERWOOD to assume and pay the debts due the Company, which amounted at that time to about $35,000 in cash and $20,000 in stock to GAUTIER & Co. In January, 1868, the contract was canceled by mutual agreement, and a new one made for $660,000, Mr. CATHERWOOD having done work to the amount of $8,000; the Company, however, paying $150,000 in bonds for the work done, and the payments which he had assumed, but had not paid.

In the Fall of 1868, CATHERWOOD entered into an agreement of partnership with JAY GOULD whereby the latter was to refund to CATHERWOOD one-half of the money expended up to that time, and one-half of all additional expense in completing the road. The road was also leased to the Erie Railroad for thirty-five per cent. of its gross earnings, which payment, in no case, was to be less than $35,000 per year, the Erie guaranteeing the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds.

In the Spring of 1869, the road having then been leased to the Erie, who were to run it, thereby rendering it unnecessary for the contractors to furnish locomotives and cars, which the contract called for, the Company entered into an agreement with R. B. CATHERWOOD & Co., by which they transferred to them all the cash in the bank, (about $7,000,) all money due on stock subscriptions, and all unsubscribed stock and stock which might become forfeited on account of non-payment of installments, amounting in aggregate to $120,000, the contractors, in consideration of this transfer, agreeing to pay for all right of way not settled for, as well as all debts of the Company. About this time, too, the Company gave to CATHERWOOD & Co. $150,000 in notes, in addition to the above accepted.

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Question in the Senate—Growing Feeling in Favor of Cuba—The Appropriations in the House—Naturalization—The Senate on the Franking Privilege—Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. SHERMAN waked up a drowsy Senate this morning by the introduction of a resolution acknowledging the existence of a state of war in Cuba, and pledging the maintenance of a strict neutrality by the United States. The galleries became excited immediately, and, in a few minutes, the subject was agitating the couple of thousand people in and around the Capitol. The resolution, and the war speech in support of it, were entirely unexpected from Mr. SHERMAN. That gentleman very seldom gets on a fiery track, and when he rises nothing is expected from him but long columns of figures and disquisitions on internal taxation. Nothing of course was done with the resolution except to refer it to the Foreign Relations Committee; but it had the effect of drawing from Mr. SUMNER the official admission that the State Department is now considering the subject with, of course, a view to some action. This Cuban question is gaining friends in the Senate, and possibly something of importance may be done there in a short time. Mr. HOWE, for instance, has an important bill on the Neutrality laws, looking to a radical change in the foundation act of neutrality, on which he has already delivered a speech. Mr. MORTON entertains very strong and decided views on the subject to which he has given expression, and Mr. CARPENTER is an enthusiast in his admiration for Cuba and all other struggling colonies seeking to be free. These gentlemen are strongly supported in their views by other Senators who have not yet made official announcement of their thoughts on this question. The Senate is usually a very conservative body, very slow to move in anything; but on this question of neutrality there is a very decided and concerted movement in favor of a bolder and more aggressive policy. The Cuban lobby has been literally starved out, and the lobby ceased a long time ago talking about the bonds of the Queen of the Antilles; but from present indications, we may soon expect to see and hear the Cuban champions as blatant as ever.

THE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

The House hammered away at the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, but made very little headway. Sharp discussions occur on almost every item; and, wherever it is possible, they are cut down. The principal reduction to-day was in the item for folding public documents and the materials therefor. The House having done its part towards abolishing the franking privilege, the number of public documents will also suffer large reduction. This item was therefore reduced from $90,000, as heretofore, to $25,000. Mr. DAWES will press the bill hereafter without regard to the other business that may seek the floor.

NATURALIZATION.

The House Judiciary Committee at their meeting to-day, further considered Judge DAVIS' Naturalization bill. The section requiring Clerks of Courts to forward a certificate in each case for record in the Department of State, was discussed at length, and finally stricken out. The reasons for this action have not been ascertained, but it is to be regretted, as this feature would not only prove a great safeguard against fraud at home, but would be of inestimable use to American diplomatic and consular agents abroad, and would vastly increase the respect of foreign Governments for a certificate of American citizenship, which, under the present system, is simply of no consequence whatever.

THE SENATE AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Senate does not appear inclined to abolish the franking privilege. The question came up this morning for a short time, when there was a long discussion on the subject. The objection to the immediate passage of the House bill was very ingeniously covered by a pretence that the country papers would be seriously affected in their circulation. The debate on the numerous amendments offered to protect journals of this character had the effect of sending the bill over to another day.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee formally took up the Tax bill to-day and began its consideration. Commissioner DELANO appeared and presented a large number of amendments, mainly to the working machinery of the law, which are the result of a careful revision of the act by the best legal talent in the Department, in the light of the experience obtained in its practical administration. As to changes in the rates of taxation, there will probably be no serious modifications, except in the Income tax, on which the Committee are believed to favor the President's recommendation of a reduction to three per cent. They will probably also propose the exemption of all incomes of less than $2,000, and the abolition of the house-rent exemption.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The regular order, which was the District of Columbia business, was postponed in the Senate to-day, by the casting vote of the Vice-President, for the purpose of continuing the discussion of the Mississippi bill. It may thus be seen where Mr. COLFAX stands on speedy reconstruction. It is absolutely incomprehensible why Senators should debate this question of imposing fundamental conditions on Mississippi, especially when only two weeks ago, the subject was so thoroughly ventilated in the case of Virginia. Senators cannot possibly have anything new to offer on the subject, and their prolixity now must be set down to the account of personal infirmity and a desire to hear themselves talk. There was a long, tiresome wordy debate on the subject to-day, without result; it would undoubtedly have lasted to 6 o'clock or so had not the announcement of the death of Congressman HOPKINS, and the usual Congressional etiquette in such cases put an end to the matter to-day.

UTAH AND CONGRESS.

Dr. TAGGART, of Utah, appeared before the House Committee on Territories to-day, and gave his views in reference to the condition of affairs in that Territory, and the feeling evinced by the inhabitants at the action of the present Congress. Dr. TAGGART was satisfied that the provisions of the bill now under consideration in the Committee could not be carried out without the presence of a large military force sufficient to awe the people into submission.

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia agreed to-day to report in favor of exempting the Corcoran Art Gallery, recently incorporated in this city, from municipal and Federal taxation.

GEORGIA.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will take up the case of Georgia at their meeting to-morrow, and will hear the statements of one of the two delegations from that State at present in this city.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina politicians who have arrived here report that the prospects of a Republican victory there next Fall do not look very bright. The Legislature to be elected in November will have the selection of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. ABBOTT, and the politicians are already at work maneuvering for the succession, which will, of course, depend on the complexion of the Legislature. The *Hornet*, the Cuban privateer, still lies in the port of Wilmington in the possession of the United States authorities. No recent action has been taken in her case, except an order for the sale of her movable equipment, tackle, &c.

PERSONAL.

Mr. REVELS, the Mississippi Senator elect, occupies, during the daily sessions of the Senate, a seat on the floor of the Chamber. He is still an object of much curiosity to the crowd of strangers, but there is a noticeable difference in the deportment of Senators towards him. At first he was patronized, and, as the saying is, "made much of" generally; but now they treat him pretty much the same as they would any other stranger, taking no unusual notice of his presence. Among the prominent arrivals in the city are Hon. T. M. POMEROY, of Auburn; J. N. ORVIS, NATHANIEL CHENEY and JOHN MACK, of New-York, and General GEORGE P. IHRIE, of Alaska.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of Jan. 17, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent a communication to that body, giving information about the fur seal fisheries of Alaska, together with recommendations as to the best means of preserving them and securing a revenue therefrom. The act of July 27, 1868, was construed by the Treasury Department as designed chiefly to apply to killing the fur seals for trade, and instructions were issued allowing the natives to take a sufficient number, estimated at forty cents, to furnish an annual income to each native of $45 62. This permission authorized the killing by the natives on both islands of 42,217 seals in all. As to whether a greater number has been killed the Secretary says the evidence is conflicting, but he is of the opinion that at least 20,000 in excess of this number have been killed by the natives. All the skins which have been taken, however, still remain on the islands, which are in charge of the agents of the Government. The Secretary says that great care is necessary for the preservation of the seal fisheries; that the animals would either be destroyed or driven away if the business of capturing them or even the trade in the skins at the islands were open to free competition, and that such a course would not only be destructive to the business, but a criminal wrong to the natives, who have a right to their fisheries, at least to the extent necessary to their own support, and to whom the Government of the United States is bound to furnish protection. If the animals are protected, 100,000 skins may be taken each year without diminishing the supply. The proposition to lease the islands for a number of years to private parties, for an annual rental, he deems objectionable, because it would give exclusive control of a branch of industry important to the people of the United States. If the preparation of the skins for use should be transferred from London to this country, he proposes that the Treasury Department assume entire control of the business of the islands, establish a rigid system of military and naval police, exclude everybody but its own servants and agents, and carry on the fur and seal business with the natives by means of Treasury agents, the skins so taken to be sold by the Government at auction in San Francisco or New-York, and the profits, if any, to be applied to the educational and religious instruction of the natives, and generally for their intellectual and moral improvement. He states that the expense of maintaining the military and naval forces under this plan would not be much greater than at present. In accordance with the foregoing recommendation, he suggests that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to appoint agents to superintend this business, and that an appropriation of $100,000 be made, out of which the natives shall be paid for the labor performed by them, and the other expenses incident to the business shall be defrayed. In conclusion, he urges immediate legislation, as the season for operations will soon begin.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Passed Assistant Paymaster George L. Meade, to be Paymaster; Passed Assistant Paymaster William H. Woodhull, to be Paymaster; Commander Jonathan Young, to be restored to his signal position; Assistant Naval Constructor John W. Easby, to be Naval Constructor; Hon. F. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Matamoras.

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE YEAR.

The official statement shows the receipts of internal revenue for the year ending with December, from all sources, were from:

New-York—With the exception of the December returns from the First and Thirteenth Districts for that month, $35,500,000, of which nearly $8,000,000 were from spirits, and over $7,500,000 from tobacco.

Pennsylvania—Aggregate, $17,000,000; from spirits, $4,800,000; tobacco, $1,300,000.

New Jersey—Aggregate, $5,670,000; spirits, $863,000; tobacco, $480,000.

Massachusetts—Aggregate, $10,850,000; spirits, $1,342,000; tobacco, $333,000.

Kentucky—Aggregate, $9,000,000; spirits, $4,800,000; tobacco, $1,397,000.

Illinois—Aggregate, $15,800,000; spirits, $8,000,000; tobacco, $1,795,000.

Indiana—Aggregate, $4,000,000; spirits, $2,086,000; tobacco, $188,000.

Maryland—Aggregate, $5,000,000; spirits, $1,057,000; tobacco, $1,397,000.

Ohio—Aggregate, $18,000,000; spirits, $10,681,000; tobacco, $2,217,000.

Wisconsin—Aggregate, $10,000,000; spirits, $719,000; tobacco, $482,000.

California—Aggregate, (with the exception of the First District for December,) $4,500,000; spirits, $867,000; tobacco, $508,000.

Missouri—Aggregate, $8,700,000; spirits, $1,580,000; tobacco, $1,741,000.

Louisiana—Aggregate, $2,327,000; spirits, $468,000; tobacco, $778,000.

Virginia paid, with the exception of the Second and Third Districts, for December, $4,323,000, of which amount $651,000 was received from spirits, and $3,303,000 from tobacco.

Returns from all the other States and Territories are given, showing the aggregate of $157,190,000 from all internal revenue sources.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

JOSHUA HILL and Dr. MILLER, formerly elected United States Senators from Georgia, are still here, and will present their credentials at the proper time. Should the Legislature elect other Senators, it will rest with the Senate to determine which two are entitled to admission. The President has taken no side in the controversy regarding Georgia politics, as he regards the settlement of the question as resting with Congress. There seems to be no doubt he has full confidence in the representations of General TERRY.

THE GOLD PANIC.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have only one more witness to examine, and will make their report on the New-York gold panic towards the close of next week.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

Commissioner DELANO received a telegram this morning announcing the seizure of the large distillery, rectifying house and vinegar factory of J. KIRCHHOFF & Co., in Chicago. The telegram states that the frauds are heavy, and the proofs complete.

AN OBNOXIOUS DOCUMENT IN TENNESSEE.

The documents, for the franking of which the Legislature of Tennessee censured General SMITH, member of Congress from Memphis District, were the reports of the Superintendent of Education.

THE NATIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Board of the National Theological Institute and University, at a meeting held here to-day, declared that the representations in the recent telegram from Boston, to the effect that Rev. Dr. TURNEY and his associates are seeking to get possession of the charter and have powers granted by it transferred to them, to be untrue. They set forth that they have always had possession of the charter, and have been uninterruptedly exercising the powers granted by it.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander RODERICK MCCOOK is ordered to the *Congress*. Second Assistant Engineer JOHN LOWE has been detached from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Palos*. The orders of First Assistant Engineer A. V. FRASER have been revoked. Lieutenant-Commander J. CRITTENDEN WATSON has been detached from the *Congress* and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 20 next.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool Jan. 27, and Queenstown Jan. 28, reached this port last night. Her advices are later by three days than those at hand by the *Rhein*.

On Jan. 26 a public meeting, convened by the Workingmen's National Emigration Association, was held at the Lambeth Baths, Westminster-road, London, for the purpose of promoting emigration with the aid of the State, and for the retaining of the colonies. The meeting was numerously attended. Sir C. GREY, late Governor of Victoria, occupied the chair. Letters were read from various gentlemen, expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting, and their agreement in a petition got up by the Association, and which is in course of signature. Amongst them were letters from Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON, the poet laureate, who said: "I cannot believe that Ministers entertain for a moment the suicidal policy attributed to them. Rather would I think that they are occupied, even among the weighty affairs now so especially pressing, with that vital question, how to make England and her colonies one, body and soul." Mr. FROUDE said: "I greatly fear that nothing any of us can do will arrest the course on which the so-called Liberal Party in this country have so determinedly entered. We are governed just now by the great moneyed classes, whose fixed idea is cheap labor, and they dread and shrink from anything which threatens to promote emigration. They are as blind as Elymas. The English nation is to go to the devil that their business may not be in danger of being curtailed. The history of the world can produce no parallel to such preposterous folly." Mr. J. STUART MILL said separation from the colonies would be a great shock to the English people. He thought it would be of no advantage, and he would do nothing to encourage it, except to tell them that they must be at the charge of any war of their own. There were also letters from Mr. RUSKIN, the Duke of MANCHESTER, Lord LICHFIELD and Mr. T. HUGHES, M. P. A meeting to promote the objects of the National Emigration League was held on the same day at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding.

The welcome which has been accorded to the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos since his arrival in England had been crowned by a banquet given to His Holiness in the Jerusalem Chamber, at Westminster, under the presidency of the Dean. The room being small, only forty guests were invited.

Messrs. ROTHSCHILD have been authorized by the Russian Government to negotiate for a loan of £12,000,000. The bonds will be issued in sums of £50, £100, £500 and £1,000 each, with coupons payable half-yearly. The price of issue is 80 per cent. The object of the loan is stated to be the development of the railway system in the Russian Empire.

The London *Times* of Jan. 28 believes that, should the annexation of San Domingo to the United States prove successful and popular, we must expect after a few years to see the Western Republic of Hayti follow the example of its sister and rival, and the whole country organized as a territory of the United States. "There will not be in England," it adds, "the least desire to hinder the Americans from satisfying the wish of their hearts in the establishment of a colony or dependency. Whether it be worth their while to take upon themselves this new work at such a time is another question. Were the Presidents and people of the two island Republics to petition the British Parliament to admit them into the Empire, there would not be the smallest chance of their prayer being heard. It may be that the Americans will be able to manage the islanders better than we should, but one cannot but think that they have at present sufficient territory to administer and a sufficient population of the African race. To deal with four and a half millions of population lately delivered from slavery, and still for the most part in the deepest ignorance, is a difficult problem, and there is enough to show that it will not be readily solved. If the Government of the United States still further complicate their task by accepting the government of other colored communities, they may find that, for the present at least, the inconvenience outweighs the advantages. But they need fear no jealousy on the part of Great Britain."

It appears from a letter published by the *Siècle*, that M. LEDRU ROLLIN prefers not to appear before the High Court in the name of the NOIR family. He says: "To my first impulse succeeded political reasons, and since yesterday my mind has been beset by a formidable objection. Can I recognize such judges without denying my past conduct? In the provisions of my return to France I never thought of resuming practice at the Bar. I could not, in virtue of the oath taken every year by the Council in the name of the Order, indorse the responsibility of so many odious laws; which oath, at the very opening of the proceedings, the President would remind me of, and to which an obligatory sign of assent would bind me. Does any possibility exist that, after having submitted to twenty years of exile, rather than amnesty by my presence these prevaricating judges, I should be induced to plead before them, and again under what circumstances! They are erected into an exceptional tribunal, a *chambre ardente*, without any one being allowed to dispute their competence, as no jurisdiction is superior to theirs! My blood revolts at the idea. My long abstention and my participation at present would be a striking contradiction, which would only be too gratifying to the Government and its judges." M. LOUIS NOIR, in reply, declares that he thinks M. LEDRU ROLLIN has formed a correct judgment of the position.

"A little plot," says the *Presse*, "is said to be in course of organization at present in certain politico-literary circles to get the Duke D'AUMALE made a member of the French Academy at one of the next elections."

The *Rappel* says: "M. FELIX PYAT, borne down by four successive condemnations, (seventeen months of imprisonment,) three of which judgments are retrospective and contrary to the most elementary principles of right, as also to those of non-retro activity and of *non bis in idem*, refusing to recognize the justice of the present liberal *régime*, has returned to exile."

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the Latin version of an address drawn up by Cardinal RAUSCHER, Archbishop of Vienna, in the name of several Prelates, praying PIUS IX. not to submit to the Ecumenical Council the question of the Pope's infallibility. The document calls attention to the fact that the Council of Trent issued its edicts as to the amount of belief which the faithful must repose in the Pontiff's authority, and declares that all Christians should faithfully observe them. "But if, on the one hand, learned and pious men teach that which His Holiness decides *ex cathedra* respecting matters of faith is unalterable, even without the consent of the Church being in any manner indicated, on the other, we must not forget that in admitting this opinion there are great difficulties arising from the words and acts of the Fathers of the Church, handed down to us in the authentic records of history. The argument reserved for the conclusion as being most telling is that the definition of the power asked for would lend fresh weapons to the enemies of religion, to excite even notably good men against the Catholic Church, and would give, at all events to European Governments, an excuse for encroaching on her remaining rights."

The Bavarian painter KAULBACH had lately on show at Munich a picture representing the horrors of the Inquisition. He has now been forced to discontinue the exhibition in consequence of numerous anonymous letters declaring that the work would be damaged if not immediately withdrawn.

In the resumed debate on the address in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, Jan. 26, the Minister of the Interior, Herr GISKRA, made a speech explaining the views of the Government. He prefaced his remarks by stating that the present provisional position of the Ministry laid upon him the necessity of a certain reserve, but in their character as Deputies the members of the Cabinet wished to be understood that they completely agreed with the address as brought forward by the majority. He then described how the present Ministers had done everything in their power to satisfy the wish for national independence, and he appealed to the House to judge of their policy by its results; by what they had made Austria during their two years' administration. The Ministers did not ignore the fact that the Constitution was susceptible of improvement, but they were resolved never to parley with those who stood outside the lines of the Constitution. In conclusion, Herr GISKRA declared that the present was not a party Government, and that he and others had always kept in view the defence of the general interests of the Monarchy.

The *Levant Herald* of January 21 supplies the following particulars as to the reconciliation between the Sultan and the Viceroy: "The Khedive has at length replied to the Porte's demands for the delivery of his breech-loaders and ironclads. On Saturday, the Grand Vizier and KIAMIL BEY both received telegrams from his Highness, stating that his delay in replying to the Porte's dispatches was occasioned by his ignorance of the cost of the ships—the intention of the Imperial Government to pay for which he has never doubted." He has, however, written to Toulon for the accounts, and when he receives them he will let the Imperial Government know the price it will have to pay for the vessels. As regards the rifles, he is willing to cede, on similar terms, so many of them as have not been already distributed to his troops in exchange for the old percussion muzzle-loaders. With this sufficiently cavalier answer, the Porte is for the present fain to be content. It has not, we have reason to believe, satisfied the Sultan, but the exigencies of statecraft appear to have induced the Grand Vizier to regard it as sufficient. Local observers will, we fear, begin to share the opinion reported by our correspondent as prevailing in Egypt—that, after all, the Khedive's 'humiliation' has been more apparent than real."

The Cape Town papers publish letters from Dr. LIVINGSTONE to Sir THOMAS MACLEAR, the Astronomer Royal at the Cape. The latest were, however, written several months before the communication from Ujiji, which recently appeared in our columns.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana Feb. 5, and touched at Nassau, N. P., reached this port last evening. Purser R. V. ALBERT will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence.

Havana News—The Death of Castanon—Funeral of a "Martyr"—After Scenes—Indirect Retaliation for the Crime.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

The death of CASTANON has been the all-absorbing topic. PUELLA, GOYENECHE and the other Generals were all forgotten, the whole interest centering in the name and tragic end of him who defied DULCE and caused his removal by an armed force, and who, only a few weeks ago, came out as the bold champion of liberal institutions and freedom, daring single handed, and without regard to consequences, not only the power of the Spaniards, but also their individual hatred. Such men as CASTANON are the men of the hour, called into existence by the requirements of circumstances, unknown in the morning and famous at night. Impulsive and enthusiastic to a fault, he was at times led by his opinions to commit errors which he regretted afterwards. His dislike and hatred of the insurgents made him say things at times which in cooler moments he would have recalled, had it been possible. At times the idol and again the object of strong dislike on the part of his own countrymen, his existence could only be likened to that of a meteor. Bitterly hated by the Cubans, and, in some respects, with reason, he nevertheless was respected by them as an open enemy, like his companion, Mr. GELPI, of the *Prensa*. Both journals were feared, hated and yet were read with interest, because they freely expressed the aims and objects of the Spanish party in strong contrast to the once powerful and respected *Diario*, which was and is treated with the most complete indifference and a certain contempt by both parties, because it has not yet made up its mind to act the respectable part, as it did formerly, and once more make its columns conspicuous for that decency and discrimination for which it was once famous. CASTANON left here on Saturday last, with the intention of fighting Mr. REYES, the editor of the Key West *Republicano*. Of what took place there you have been fully advised by telegraph.

On Monday the city was startled by the news from Key West that CASTANON, the editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, had been barbarously assassinated in the Russell House by five Cubans. The sad intelligence flew like wildfire, and excited such feelings of intense hatred on the part of the old Spaniards, and deep-felt regret on that of every honorable Cuban, that the like was never before seen in this country.

The Captain-General, participating in the feelings of the majority of our citizens, has adopted his two orphan children in the name of the Spanish nation, and the Spanish Bank has come forward and guaranteed to educate and support them until they come of age. The Press, Casino Espanol, merchants, bankers and the representative men of all classes of the community have come forward to express their sincere regret at CASTANON's untimely end.

As soon as the *Lozano* hove in sight of the Morro a little tug with a few personal friends of the deceased went on board and transferred the body to the public landing place, whence it was conveyed by his companions in arms of the Second Regiment Light Infantry to the *Voz de Cuba* office, where it was immediately embalmed and then laid out in state. The building had been previously decorated in the most magnificent style, and anything that art could do to increase the effect of Mother Church's wax tapers, solemn chant and mournful music, was lavishly done.

The funeral of CASTANON was the largest that has ever taken place in Havana, ten thousand persons and hundreds of carriages taking part in the procession. The body was carried on the shoulders of the volunteers, while the most prominent citizens of Havana acted as pall-bearers. The streets were lined with spectators, and it is computed that over fifty thousand persons occupied the sidewalks. Political and personal enemies forgot their rancor, Mr. GELPI, of the *Prensa*, and ARIZA, of the *Diario*, being among the pall-bearers. At several places along the route the procession was stopped to allow some ladies to place crowns of evergreens and immortelles on the coffin. That the death of CASTANON was felt could be seen in the faces of the men, and many women cried when the sad *cortége* passed. CASTANON's children are now under the protection of the Spaniards, thousands of dollars being daily subscribed to place them beyond want. Had the Spaniards only carried out their original intention of not committing a single act of retaliation, the effect of CASTANON's tragic end would have been imperishable, both at home and abroad. The sacrifice of the several victims, no matter how guilty they may have been, has to a certain extent obliterated the effect produced, at least in the eyes of foreigners.

AFTER SCENES.

The *Diario*, which, as I stated above, has lost caste owing to its utter want of truthfulness, referring to the report propagated in New-York that three hundred Cubans had been killed, as an act of vengeance, on account of the Castanon murder, says that not the slightest disorder took place either whilst the body was brought to the office of the *Voz de Cuba*, and that the victim was buried without anybody attempting even the slightest act of retaliation. The *Prensa*, more truthful, says two men were killed because they had made some insulting and ill-timed remarks about CASTANON's death. If the reputation of the *Prensa* alone were not sufficient to vouch for the veracity of its assertion, in strong opposition to that of the *Diario*, the following account of an eye-witness, a Spaniard, would corroborate the facts:

A number of persons were drinking at a grocery store in Gervasio-street, among them a Mr. VICENTE DAUMY, well known in New-York and New-Orleans as a horse dealer. He remarked in presence of several volunteers, "I was in Key West when CASTANON was killed, and he merited his fate;" whereupon one of the volunteers answered: "Did he? in that case you shall share the same." One of the volunteers then got a rifle, when DAUMY attempted to get away, but was held firmly and carried into the street. The gun was then placed against his head and fired, but it only wounded him slightly, although he fell and pretended to be dead. The ruse was detected and the gun again loaded; feeling the muzzle against his temple DAUMY ejaculated only the word, "Por," undoubtedly intending to say *Por Dios*, when the bullet sent his spirit into eternity.

DAUMAY has long been suspected, and was considered a very active and keen emissary of the insurgents. Another victim was had in the person of Mr. LUNA, also accused of having made some similar remarks. Besides, two Chinese and a mulatto were killed.

A gentleman by the name of PODESTAD was also killed last night, but particulars are as yet unknown. A Court Martial is trying several persons, among them Mr. SIRVEN, the cashier of DUSSUAN & Co., all accused of some connection with the insurrection. As this retail killing business has now been inaugurated, and every man with a musket has to a certain extent constituted himself accuser, judge, jury and executioner, the civil tribunals or trials by Court Martial being set at naught, and the authority of the laws unrecognized, it is hard to tell where it will stop.

QUASIMODO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HANDBUCH DER VERGLEICHENDEN STATISTIK DER VOLKERZUSTANDS UND STAATENKUNDE—FUR DEN ALLGEMEINEN PRAKTISCHEN GEBRAUCH. Von G. FR. KOLB, &c. Funfte umgearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig: Verlag von ARTHUR FELIX. New-York: L. W. SCHMIDT. 1868. pp. xx. 816.

The fact that a work of this kind, treating its subjects, as it does, in the driest possible manner, should in the course of twelve years have reached a fifth edition, is a proof at once of its excellence, and of the need which existed for it. The reviewer of a volume of statistics is hardly bound to peruse the whole of it, still less can he be expected to verify all the numbers and statements. What he has to do is to study the plan and execution of the work, to see whether the facts adduced support the conclusions drawn from them, and to point out, if such occur, false methods and principles of induction. It is one thing to accept as accurate a series of facts, another to admit the justice of a general judgment claiming to be founded thereupon. All facts imply so much more than is apparent on the surface that it is exceedingly difficult to get at the full significance of a single one. The implications of a fact are usually of ten times more consequence than the fact itself, and it is only the shallowest kind of thinking that views facts out of their connection. A stone that did not gravitate would not be a stone at all, and matter without cohesion would be an impossibility. There is nothing isolated in the world of phenomena or in the world of thought; indeed, there is no isolation in the universe, and any person who ever imagined that there could be any fact, that is, any effect, without a cause, must have been capable of thinking a contradiction in terms. Now statistics are collections of facts, each of which has a cause, and they are useful just in so far as they enable us to discover precisely what that cause is; beyond that, they can do nothing but satisfy a vain curiosity. As soon as the true cause of any series of facts is discovered, we have usually the formula whereby we can construct the statistics for ourselves. Now that we know the cause of solar eclipses, we can tell the periods of their occurrence from now to the limits of either eternity. The number of statistics, moreover, which were necessary for the construction of the theory of eclipses was not great; on the other hand the phenomena were not complicated or their conditions numerous. Indeed it is just in proportion to the complication of the conditions under which any class of phenomena takes place, that their cause is difficult to find and the accumulation of facts bearing upon it necessary. COMTE's well-known hierarchy of the sciences, if not in all respects a perfect generalization, is certainly an arrangement of them on the scale of ascending difficulty and complication. It begins with mathematics as the most general and simple, and ends with sociology as the most particular and irreducible. It is probable that, even in geometry, the facts were established by actual observation long before they were proved by logical demonstration, but yet no number of cases showing that the square described upon the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle was equal to the sum of the squares described upon the other two sides could ever have amounted to a demonstration, or imparted to us any real mathematical knowledge. For the mere generalization of facts already known is of no value except as an aid to the memory, or unless it is accompanied by the further process of coördination in a higher known law. Everybody knew before SIR ISAAC NEWTON's time what proportion of all ripe apples, left ungathered, would fall to the ground, and any person could have readily enough made a generalization on the matter. Would such generalization have added anything to human knowledge? No; but it was a considerable addition when NEWTON, after asking himself why one apple should fall at all, found a reply which proved a key to all the mechanical motion in the universe. Empirical knowledge—and all knowledge is founded originally on empiricism—is of about the same value to us as it is to the lower animals, which are also capable of making generalizations; our knowledge is superior to theirs only when we become convinced that the facts of empiricism are the necessary results of the fundamental laws of the universe, in which there is nothing at all contingent. As SCHELLING says: "For the very reason that Nature is a system, there must be a necessary connection for everything that happens or comes to pass in it, in some principle embracing the whole of Nature."

It thus appears that the knowledge derived from a book of statistics is knowledge belonging to the very lowest stage—that it is, in fact, a *catalogue raisonné* of things we are ignorant of. For we can be said to know a thing only when we know it in its cause, and with that statistics have properly nothing to do. Take, for example, the case of crime; the statistics of which lead to results that have caused a good deal of surprise, but which need not have done so at all. We learn that the amount of crime varies but very slightly from year to year; that in a given community the number of murders committed annually is very much the same. By itself this is a very barren piece of knowledge. It would not in any case help us to diminish the amount of crime; whereas, if it led to the inference that the human will was essentially destitute of freedom, it would show that crime could not be diminished at all by human agency—a very unsatisfactory result. On the other hand, it does not require very much philosophy to enable one to arrive at a better result independently of statistics, and to see at the same time a reason for it.

It is supposed by one class of philosophers that if it can be shown that there is a very close approach to regularity in the actions of men, a proof is at once furnished of the unfreedom of the will. The book before us does not expressly declare for this conclusion; on the contrary, it admits the freedom of the will within certain narrow limits, but does so in such a manner as to show that the author profoundly misunderstands the whole question of will. It is true that one can, within certain limits, do whatever he wills; about that there has never been any real question. But can any one will whatever he likes, or can he will to will anything at all?

But statistics have their use, and in the absence of knowledge, a *catalogue raisonné* of the things we are ignorant of is not to be despised. This book has been compiled with great care, from the best sources within the author's reach. It includes statistics geographical, climatic, ethnological, political, financial, educational, military, industrial, commercial, criminal, &c., of all the civilized countries of Europe and America, with a few facts about China, Japan and other outlying regions. Germany, of course, comes in for a large share of attention, 205 out of 816 pages being devoted to it; Great Britain gets 53; France, 54; Russia, 29; Italy, 30; Spain, 27; Turkey, 10; United States, 26; Mexico, 2. The work contains the only full and correct information we have seen in regard to the States of Germany as affected by the war of 1866.

This volume may be cordially recommended to all persons interested in statistics, to students of social science, to physicians, to army doctors, to teachers, and above all to libraries. It is the handiest and most comprehensive book of statistics we know.

LIFE DUTIES. By E. E. MARCY, M. D. SADLIER & Co.: New-York.

Dr. MARCY, who is known to his own profession as an able and authoritative writer, has in this volume stepped outside of its technical pale, and essayed to be doctor to mind as well as matter. It cannot fail to be interesting to know what a physician of long familiarity with the phases of man's bodily and organic needs, has discovered concerning his inner life and functions. Dr. WHATELY states it as a fact that physicians are generally unbelievers, and gravely conjectures the reason why it should be so. The physician sees good men and bad, alike suffering from fleshly infirmity, and alike amenable to the debt of nature. When his patient lies with the death rattle in his throat, the doctor asks nothing about creeds or modes of faith, but, finding himself bound to account for what other people style "mysterious dispensations of Providence," by purely material data, it would perhaps be strange were not his own faith in such "dispensations" somewhat relaxed.

Dr. MARCY, however, as a sincere and earnest Christian, believes that men have soul duties other than to their bodies. He has indicated them here with a vigorous pen, and actually succeeded in making a very readable book about them. "Life duties," says he, (page 133,) "may be divided into two distinct classes—those pertaining to the material world and those connected with the spiritual world. In the first class are comprised the necessities and requirements of the physical organism, the rearing and support of the family, the maintenance of government," &c.; and whatever may be thought of Dr. MARCY's religious tenets, which crop out occasionally when treating of his second class, his views on those above enumerated are timely and sound. His idea of the summit of human health is the vision of JUVENAL, "*mens sana in corpore sano*," (not by any means "*mens sanus*," as somebody—we are sure it cannot have been Dr. MARCY—has spelled it, on page 153.) His ninth chapter, "Duties Towards the Physical Man"—as is not unnatural in a physician's book—is to our thinking the best in the work, although the following chapter, "Duties to the Spiritual Man," is written with all the earnestness of conviction, and possesses more than a passing interest. "Life Duties" is a treatise for the million, as well as for the Christian and physicist, and will give pleasure and instruction to most who read it. In these days of lucrative romances and meretricious literature, a writer is to be commended who, possessing a spirited and ready pen, turns it to subjects as vital as they are neglected—and treats of our duties to God and man in a book that can be consulted by an inquiring mind without its owner holding a *Thesaurus* in one hand, and HAMMANN's *Dictionary of Philosophy* in the other.

VERBESSERTE PRAKTISCHE AUSSPRACHE METHODE, DIE ENGLISCHE SPRACHE IN KURZESTER ZEIT LESEN, SCHREIBEN UND SPRECHEN ZU LERNEN. Von JOHN L. APPLETON. [illegible] New-York: WILLIAM RADDE. 1869.

This little book, which the bad taste of its dedication is enough to condemn, attempts, by means of a phonetic alphabet, to impart to Germans a correct English pronunciation. We have no fault to find with the idea, but must say that it has been carried out in a way that would teach a pronunciation anything but correct. A man must surely be destitute of the sense of hearing who can deliberately say that the *o* in *come* sounds like the *o* in the German *kommen* or the *e* in the French *le*. When he says that it sounds like the *ue* in *que* he forgets the function of *u* after *q*. English sounds cannot in all cases be represented by German letters, and it is foolish to attempt so to represent them. It does not help the matter to invent a new English alphabet, and then explain to Germans the sounds of it by means of their own alphabet. But it is not merely in the pronunciation that this book is false and misleading; the grammatical rules are often the reverse of the truth, and the English is often detestable. For example, we are told that "*Little* is often compared regularly, *little, littler, littlest*; ex. *A littler, smaller man*." The book is altogether a catchpenny, and can be of no use save to waiters or couriers.

LES PRINCES DE L'ART: Architectes, sculpteurs, peintres, et graveurs. Par C. FALLET. Boston: S. R. URBINO. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT, and F. W. CHRISTERN. 1870.

It is a generally admitted fact that in schools where one body of the pupils study ancient and another modern languages, the latter are always found, at the end of their course, to be inferior to the former, both in culture and information. A partial explanation of this fact is, that modern languages are far from being as good an instrument of culture as the ancient. But this is not the entire explanation. The students of Greek and Latin read the Greek and Latin classics, while the students of French and German read the merest rubbish that can be written in these tongues. The plea for this is, that students of French and German want to learn to speak those languages, and, therefore, must be made acquainted with the ordinary conversational phrases. Did anybody ever know of a boy or girl who learned to speak French or German at school? We never did, and are certain that boys and girls learning these languages will take more interest in their work, acquire more information, and obtain a better culture, if their reading be confined to the classical works, instead of being limited to books written expressly for educational purposes by inferior men. To the latter class this book, we are sorry to say, belongs.

OUR NEW VICAR. By Rev. J. E. B. MORELL, LL.D., Rural Dean and Vicar of Egham. Fourth Edition. London: BELL & DALDY. New-York: POTT & AMERY.

In this series of letters between an English squire and his clerical friend, the doctrines and practices of the English Church are set forth, and those which Dr. PUSEY and his followers have revived or introduced are specially commended, and their value and utility exhibited. The book is very well written, and will be particularly interesting to those who sympathize with the Church of England in what is called the "Ritualistic Revival," the main features of which its author heartily approves and thinks beneficial to the Church.

VITAL RESOURCES. By JEROME KIDDER, M. D. New-York. Published for the author.

Dr. KIDDER has attempted in this book to establish a system which has the advantage of affording an easy explanation of some of the deepest mysteries of man's existence. There are scarcely any questions of greater interest than the nature of the mysterious connection between what we call mind and the material form; and Dr. KIDDER brings forward a number of remarkable facts to sustain his ingenious theories on the subject, and to prove that their practical adoption will aid in the moral and physical improvement of the human race. Much care and labor have apparently been expended in collecting materials for this work. The chapters which treat of mental and anatomical phenomena, of hereditary influences, marriages of consanguinity, reciprocacy and influence of mind and other important matters [illegible] may be unwilling to accept their author's opinions, the soundness and value of these we shall not discuss, but content ourselves with observing to those who dissent from him—if any such there be—that COLERIDGE was wont to say, "There are errors which no wise man will treat with derision, but they should be the reflection of some great truth yet below the horizon."

A TREATISE ON THE LAW RELATING TO BANKS AND BANKING, with an Appendix containing the National Banking Act of June 3, 1864, and Amendments thereto. By JOHN T. MORSE, Jr., of the Suffolk Bar. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1870.

No exhaustive and trustworthy book on this subject has hitherto been produced by an American writer. Yet it is certain that such a treatise is imperatively demanded, and that the complications arising out of our anomalous currency and the peculiar relations of State corporations with the National Government tend always to augment the inconvenience wrought by the absence of a dependable manual. Mr. MORSE has striven to produce such an one. In view of the difficulty of working without precedents—English books on the topic being almost useless in this country—he modestly deprecates any expectation of finding his essay complete or without faults. He, however, adds that that imperfections should exist in his work may be regarded as inevitable. These propositions taken together are not without ambiguity, but we can testify to the good quality of the matter which follows. Mr. MORSE has attacked his subject with industry and ability, and has produced a work that will be profitable to the profession and to himself. The volume is noteworthy because it constitutes, as we have suggested, the first treatise on banks and banking published here, and moreover because it is an able as well as a unique composition.

LES PETITES FILLES MODELES. Par Mme. DE SEGUR. Et Les Goûters de la grand'mère. Par Mme. E. CARRAUD. With a list of difficult phrases. Boston: S. R. URBINO. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT, and F. W. CHRISTERN. 1870.

This is a collection of goody tales for children. It is intended for a school book, but we hope no teacher will be foolish enough to buy it. It will probably find its way into convents and Catholic schools, where little girls are educated to be model grandmothers. French schools teem with such thought-drowning, milk-and-water books, and the result we know. Here is a sample:

Sophia—Thank you, dear Camilla, for giving me courage; but every time I compare myself with you and Madeline, I find you so much better than I am.

Madeline, (kissing her,)—Quiet, quiet, my poor Sophia; you are too modest; isn't she, Margaret?

Margaret—No, I think Sophia is right; she and I are far from being equal to you.

Camille—Oh! oh! oh! What modesty. Bravo, my little Margaret; you are more humble than I, and therefore you are better.

LETTER AND SPIRIT. Winchester Lectures. By RICHARD METCALF. Boston: American Unitarian Association.

The author has undertaken, in thirteen brief lectures, to set forth the doctrines which are believed by Unitarians. The task is a difficult one, and has not been accomplished perfectly in this little book. Mr. METCALF commences with a chapter upon creeds, in which he reaffirms the Unitarian opinion that creeds are not essential to religious organization or life; and then, in the following chapters, seems to deny his own position, by doing the best he can to systematize out of the differing forms of belief which Liberal Christianity has assumed a definite and special statement of belief respecting God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, day of judgment, salvation and similar themes. The work is marked by sincerity and thorough conviction, though quite deficient in Scriptural proof and conclusive argument. It is written in a charitable spirit towards opponents, and may do something to promote harmony of belief among those who admit no written creed, and yet hold similar opinions upon religious subjects.

Books Received.

—LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston. *A Treatise on the Law Relating to Banks and Banking*. With an appendix containing the National Banking act of June 3, 1864, and amendments thereto. By JOHN T. MORSE, Jr., of the Suffolk Bar.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *Azharae Kassie the Copt*. A Romance of Modern Egypt. By EDWIN DE LEON, late United States Consul-General for Egypt.

—Ibid. *The Mysteries of Masonry*. Being the outline of a Universal Philosophy founded upon the Ritual and Degrees of Ancient Freemasonry. By L. E. REYNOLDS, P. M., P. H. P.

—National Temperance Society, New-York, 1870. *Temperance Anecdotes, Original and Selected*. By GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *True Love*. By Lady DE BEAUCLERK, author of *A Summer and Winter in Norway*.

—Russell's American Steam Printing House, New-York, 1869. *The Royal Decrees of Scanderoon*. Dedicated by the author to the Sachems of Tammany.

—HARPER & BROS., New-York, 1870. *The Andes and the Amazon; Or, Across the Continent of South America*. By JAMES ORTON, M. A., Professor of Natural History in Vassar College, &c.

—Ibid. *T. Macci Plauti, Captivi, Trinummus, et Rudens*. With English notes, critical and explanatory. By C. S. HARRINGTON, M. A., Professor of Latin in the Wesleyan University.

—D. & J. SADLIER & Co., New-York, 1870. *Conversations on Liberalism and the Church*. By O. A. BROWNSON, LL.D.

The Indian Troubles on the Plains.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 5.

Our people on the frontiers have been very anxious regarding the probability of Indian troubles the coming Spring. Recently the agent of the Arrapahoes gave that tribe permission to leave their reservation, and visit Fort Dodge, Kan. This was refused by the commanding officer of that post, and the Indians went into camp near the Canadian River, about forty miles from Dodge, and while they were in fancied security the Pawnees came down upon them in the night, and at one sweep carried off all their animals. Information from General AUGUR, received yesterday at headquarters in this city, is to the effect that his troops have retaken nearly all the horses, and we presume they will be returned to the Arrapahoes. This must have a good effect upon them.

Satanta, the most dangerous leader of the tribes in the Indian Territory, has left the reservation with his band of Kiowas, and a short time ago captured and took off a herd of cattle *en route* from Texas to Camp Supply. It was with great difficulty that he was prevented from killing the white men in charge of the herd, and their safety was mainly due to "Kicking Bird," another chief of the Kiowas, who has heretofore been looked upon with suspicion. This Satanta is the worst Indian in that part of the country, and undoubtedly means mischief. It is probable he may involve his people in war as soon as the season is favorable, and that will undoubtedly lead to a more general war, involving other tribes. He must be put down, and we understand that the military authorities, if they have to take the field, will—as they should—inflict summary punishment upon him and his tribe.

General SCHOFIELD will do all in his power to prevent Indian outrages in this department. We learn that the cavalry are held in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning, and will be so stationed as to prevent, as far as their limited number will permit, all injury to the settlements. If there must be war, it will be sharp, decisive and unrelenting. The Indians should be dismounted and disarmed. The old policy of treating with these tribes as with independent nations should be changed, and the sooner they are dealt with as dangerous savages, to be taken care of by the Government as its wards, the better. Somebody does, and always will supply them with arms and ammunition, as long as they are permitted to carry them; and our people will be subject to their ravages until they are disarmed and kept on their reservations.

We believe the military will do all in its power. General SCHOFIELD is a sagacious and earnest commander, but, had he all of the army of the United States in this single department al- [illegible]

CURRENT NOTES.

The Massachusetts Senate has passed the bill to incorporate the Cape Cod Canal Company.

Shoo Fly has now got into the *Congressional Globe*. Of course that finishes it.

The expenses of Girard College last year amounted to $[illegible].

One SMITH is the champion skater in Wisconsin.

The Yale students are to have a foot race near the close of the present term, the distance to be three miles and the prizes $30 and $10.

It cost Boston at the rate of nearly $4,000 per hour to receive and entertain the President at the Jubilee in June.

There is a colored child in Wilmington, N. C., 6 years old, which is deaf and dumb and blind, an idiot, and a cripple.

Philadelphia has executed twenty-five criminals since 1839,—one for mail robbery, two for piracy, and the remainder for murder.

JOSEPH HANDLER, a dwarf, known throughout the country as Colonel Small, died in Baltimore on Wednesday.

A poor girl named ELIZA DUTCHER, aged 17, one of a family of ten children, driven to desperation by want, shot herself through the heart in Boston, Ill., on Tuesday.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Central Committee believe that Governor STEARNS will be reelected if the usual energy is shown in the canvass.

The negotiations for the transfer of West Florida have already cost Alabama $15,500, including $5,000 spent in entertaining the Florida Commissioners at a Montgomery hotel.

Two brothers recently married two sisters in Chester, Del., and now it has been ascertained that they both have wives and children living in the City of Brotherly Love.

A steel coil spring, sixty feet long, has just been made in Pittsburg, Penn., the steel being five inches in width and three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

A new Temperance movement has been begun in New-Hampshire by men who deeply feel the necessity that exists for greater moral effort in behalf of the worthy cause.

A recent writer throws out this consoling reflection: "No man is ever left so poor in opportunities that he does not see the face of some truth as it passes by his place of business and invites him out upon God's highway."

R. M. SMITH, Professor of Philosophy at Randolph Macon College, died on Tuesday night last. During the war he was connected with the Press of Richmond, and in 1861 he was elected Public Printer by the Confederate Congress.

Among the bills presented at a recent meeting of the Sandusky, Ohio, Council, was one demanding $8 "for preaching funeral sermon for a Darkey died with smallpox." Notwithstanding its reasonableness it was referred.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* evidently believes strongly in political principle. It says to the Virginians: "Let both parties court us if they will, while we, like a coy maiden, play shy."

A paper in Augusta, Me., reports that at one of the residences in that city a lady sits at an open window even during the coldest days of Winter. There is probably a young man over the way.

The Boston *Transcript* reports that Newburyport has a citizen who has shoveled the snow with his own hands from his sidewalk, a length of about one hundred feet, for sixty consecutive Winters. Experience ought long since to have taught him to use a shovel.

An Atlanta Court having been long troubled by a suit for the recovery of two mules and a wagon, a local paper suggests that one mule be given to the Court, the other to the lawyers, and the wagon and harness to the constables.

A lady in Massachusetts complains that there are persons in her town who will go so far as to take an oath that they will not divulge a secret intrusted to them, and in less than two days will take it in a basket and peddle it around town as they would popcorn or peanuts.

In view of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the requisite number of States, the Republicans of Tippecanoe County, Ind., admitted negro delegates to their recent Convention upon equal terms with the white members.

Cincinnati has sent a book thief to jail for two years. He is a very gentlemanly-looking man, and the proprietors of the bookstores which he patronized were pleased at his literary turn of mind until they found he was gratifying his tastes at their expense and forming intimacies with pawnbrokers.

Governor BOWIE, on Wednesday, sent in to the Maryland Legislature a communication urging the importance of the cultivation of fish and oysters, and suggesting that HORATIO SEYMOUR, R. B. ROOSEVELT and SETH GREEN, or any of them, be invited to address the Legislature upon the subject of pisciculture.

The Chicago dentists are discussing the propriety of advertising their business. Why they hesitate, it is hard to tell. We always thought dentists wanted to draw, and if advertising won't draw, nothing will. If they doubt it, let them stop advertising, and see how quickly they will fall in spite of their teeth.

Professor DIXI CROSBY, of Dartmouth College, celebrated his seventieth birthday at the house of his son in Concord, N. H., on Tuesday. Five of his brothers were present. He was one of seventeen children, and more than a dozen of the direct descendants of his father, Dr. ASA CROSBY, have been successful practitioners of medicine.

Hon. MORRIS TYLER, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, is a native of this City. He has lived in New-Haven since 1829. He was Mayor of that city in 1863, and his administration was one of the most successful ever known; at its close the city was without any local debt whatever, for the first time in fifty years.

CHRISTIAN DOLLFINGER has been arrested in Poughkeepsie for robbing a peddler's wagon.

Recently two women and five children, three of the latter under 11 years of age and one a babe of five months, reached Aurora, Ill., on foot, having walked most of the way from Philadelphia. They were poor and were striving to reach Lawrence, Kansas, where the women have a sister.

Southern papers report the death of Major WILLIAM H. CHASE, formerly of the United States Engineer Corps, on the 1st inst., at Pensacola, Fla., of which city he has been a useful citizen since he resigned his commission in the army. He was formerly a Professor at the West Point Military Academy, and Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, was built under his immediate supervision. He was a native of Boston, Mass.

A Mrs. WOLF resided in Williamsport, Penn., until last week. Then she persuaded that confiding individual, her husband, to sell his household goods and prepare to go to the country with her to spend the remainder of the Winter with her relatives. After he had intrusted to her the proceeds of the sale, the crafty Mrs. WOLF coolly told that confiding individual, her husband, that she was tired of him, and left for parts unknown with—another female.

The San Francisco *Alta* defends the branch mint in that city from the charges contained in a telegram sent East last month, saying that in January of last year of $1,665,819 gold bullion received in that city from all quarters, only $176,140 was coined at the Mint. This year, of $1,625,838 gold bullion received, $1,035,000 was coined at the Mint during the month. This coinage, it adds, has been effected at the lowest cost to the depositor, and the payments were never made more promptly than now.

A Delaware widower recently wrote a friend in the same State, asking him to look around for a lady suitable to become his second wife. The friend selected a widow and informed his correspondent, who came down quickly and was introduced. But the lady, who had been informed of the object of the visit, was much disappointed in her suitor, and so expressed herself [illegible] that her first husband had always carried her up stairs when she was sick and waited upon her very attentively. The widower was taken aback at this declaration and informed her that he never served his former wife in that way, and the parties separated mutually disgusted.

A Milwaukee paper tells a sad story of the brutal treatment to which a poor family of Prussians were subjected in Philadelphia. Their baggage was seized by the keeper of a boarding house because they were unable to pay his charges for one night's lodging, and just as they were on the point of starting West three young girls belonging to the family were taken by the keeper, who said he had authority from the Police to do this, and should hold them until his bill was paid. Without his daughters and without his baggage, the poor old father, his wife and two little boys started West, and in Milwaukee told friends his sad story.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Sale of Tickets at Niblo's Theatre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed the communication from "Fair Play" in the TIMES of Friday, and think I can make even a stronger statement than he did. I was the first person on the line, having waited over an hour for the opening of the ticket office. On inquiring for seats in the parquette, I was informed that they had been sent to the Press; then, asking for seats in the first circle, was told that Mr. PALMER's family had taken them. At the same time many persons were seen passing in and out of the side door of the ticket office, and seemed to be supplied with tickets. G. K.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 11, 1870.

[The Treasurer of Niblo's writes that "Fair Play" misstated facts—that the theatre does not receive a single cent from ticket speculators beyond the regular advertised price; and that it is impossible to prevent speculators from obtaining some of the tickets. Mr. ZIMMERMAN, however, does not meet the point. "Fair Play" complains, if we read his letter aright, that tickets for the best seats are turned over to the speculators before the advertised time of sale, and before the public have had a chance to purchase; and the letter we now print more than sustains "Fair Play's" statement.—TIMES.]

Forced Deposits with Gas Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are gas consumers required by law to furnish working capital to the gas companies? I am a man of moderate means, with a large family, who require more house room than the former are quite equal to in these times. I own the house in which I live; but that the Metropolitan Gas Company does not consider good security for its monthly claim of from three dollars in Summer to twelve dollars in Winter, which it makes for its very bad gas. Upon the pretext that I may run away and it must be secured for two months' supply of this bad gas, it has compelled me to deposit $30 and to pay five cents for a stamp to its own receipt given for the same. The use of this money at seven per cent interest it insists upon. I suppose all are served alike, and thus the Company are supplied with a working capital from four to eight times its receipts. Was this the intention of the Legislature when it chartered the Company? Is it law? A VICTIM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1870.

Custom House Carting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to inform you that I have been a cartman in New-York City for nearly thirty years, doing business for importing houses. My employers requested me to call at the office No. 71 Broadway, and see under what circumstances I could procure a license to do their carting. I was informed that I could obtain a license, providing I complied with the rules. I asked the official to inform me what was necessary. He told me I must pay a percentage for the support of the carting department, or if I failed to perform this part of my contract, my license would be revoked. Is this right or just? My merchants own about seventy-five per cent. of all goods imported by them; the Government about twenty-five per cent. My merchants are willing to give bonds for my faithful performance of the twenty-five per cent. portion, as they have had a long trial of me. They require no bonds for their seventy-five per cent. portion of the goods. AN OLD CARTMAN.

The Horse that Sheridan Rode.

From the Port Huron (Mich.) Times.

Among the heroes that Port Huron sent to the war was ARCHIBALD P. CAMPBELL, who went from this city as Captain of Company K in the Second Michigan Cavalry, and succeeded PHIL. SHERIDAN in the Colonelcy of that famous regiment, though, we believe, the eagle on his shoulder-straps was displaced before his death by the General's star. While in camp at Grand Rapids, Captain CAMPBELL wrote to his friend, E. J. DIBLEE, Esq., of this city, requesting him to purchase a horse that was large, well formed, and capable of great endurance. Mr. DIBLEE, one day in our streets, happened upon such an animal, the property of a man living back of Lakeport, in this county, and after a careful examination, and thorough tests, purchased him for $115. Mr. DIBLEE describes to us the animal destined to be so famous in history, as a large well-made horse, sixteen or sixteen and a half hands high, of powerful frame, very dark brown, or what some would term black, color, and four years of age. He was shipped to CAMPBELL, at Grand Rapids, who received his purchase with great satisfaction. He rode him during the earlier years of the war, and John improved in appearance, with the good treatment and care he received. He became a favorite in the regiment, and was, indeed, a noble-looking steed. General SHERIDAN often expressed a wish to buy him of his friend, CAMPBELL, who, however, refused to sell him. Afterwards, he presented him to General SHERIDAN, but at just what time the present was made we are unable to state, as CAMPBELL's comrades in this city differ in regard to the time and place, one person fixing it at Franklin, Tenn., in April, 1863, and the other at Dandridge in the Winter following. The first time SHERIDAN rode him in an engagement was at the battle of Booneville, where the behavior of the horse under fire was all that could be desired. From that time he became his favorite horse until the ride from Winchester, which gave to both steed and rider names that will be immortal in history.

The War Claims of Kentucky.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 5.

The report of Quartermaster-General HEWITT has been published. It gives a concise recapitulation of the military condition of the State during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869.

In regard to the war claims of Kentucky against the United States, he says that there was, at the date of his last annual report, an unadjusted balance of $1,337,549 55 due the State. During the past year another installment, the twelfth of this claim, amounting to $27,288 49, has been made up and forwarded to Washington city, making a total of $1,364,881 04. Upon this sum the United States has a credit of $14,308 48, paid Aug. 13, 1869, leaving a balance still unadjusted of $1,350,572 56. There are yet in the Quartermaster-General's office claims amounting to a little over $37,000, which are being paid off under appropriations made in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Feb. 17, 1866, March 9, 1867, and March 16, 1868, and which will go to increase the claim of the State by that amount. The law makes our State agent at Washington City, the intermediary between this office and the General Government, and upon his energy and efficiency depends, to a very great extent, the progress made in bringing about a settlement of this claim; but unfortunately this officer has been, on account of the extremely precarious condition of his health, unable, during almost the entire year, to give that constant and energetic attention to the duties of his position, in default of which all that may be done by General HEWITT avails but little.

Brooklyn Railroads.

The receipts and expenses of several of the Brooklyn City railroad companies for the past year are set forth in the following table:

Railroads.	Number passengers.	Receipts.	Payments.
Brooklyn, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park R. R. Co.	1,135,774	$[illegible],719 86	$70,000 00
Van Brunt-street & Erie Basin R. R.	591,276	30,080 00	30,422 85
Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R.	not rep'd	162,318 44	162,316 44
Hudson-av. R. R.	8,063	4,723 75	5,457 92
Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R.	2,808,874	134,614 30	131,484 84
Sackett-street R. R.	340,000	18,385 67	not rep'd
Broadway R. R.	2,481,084	125,063 04	125,049 47
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island R. R.	172,960	26,128 18	27,912 73

The Long Branch Race Course.

The charter of incorporation of the new Race Course Association at Long Branch, was introduced into the Legislature of New-Jersey on the 9th inst., and passed the Senate by a vote of 13 to 1, and the lower House by an unanimous vote. The inaugural meeting will be held in July.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Further Particulars Concerning the Recent Investigations of Alleged Irregularities—Report of the Minority of the Committee—Reasons for Dissenting from the Majority.

Yesterday we published the fact that the investigations by the Book Committee, of the alleged irregularities said to have occurred in the management of the Methodist Book Concern, had been concluded. The report of the majority was prepared on Thursday evening, and its verdict was as follows:

1. On the question, "In respect to the management or conduct of the agents, or either of them, has there been any fraud or corruption in the Book Concern?" the Committee were unanimous in giving an answer in the negative.

2. On the question, "Has there been anything fraudulent or corrupt in the practice or conduct of any employe in the Book Concern so far as the printing department is concerned?" the Committee voted eleven in the negative, two of the Committee declining to vote.

3. On the question, "Has there been anything fraudulent or corrupt in the practice or conduct of any employe in the Book Concern in respect to the bindery department?" the Committee fully deliberated, and decided in the negative by a vote of nine to four.

These questions, in the estimation of the Committee, embraced all the allegations made against the Concern, its agents and employes, and in the settlement of them every item in anywise affecting the Concern was most fully investigated. The Committee could [illegible] than, that the testimony not only failed to establish the existence of fraud, defalcation or corruption, but otherwise failed to sustain the allegations of losses. The Committee, furthermore, are prepared to say that up to the time of the late disturbances we find that the Concern has been increasingly prosperous, and that its success has not been surpassed, if equaled, by any other religious publishing house in the world; and that it is now in a sound and healthy condition, and under such a system of checks and safeguards as guarantee security.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

The minority report was not completed until yesterday. It reads as follows:

We, the undersigned members of the Book Committee, respectfully dissent from the report of the majority, adopted yesterday, for the following reasons:

1. Because nothing has come before us during our present session to relieve our convictions of losses and mismanagement in the Book Concern, so insufficiently expressed in the Committee's report in November last.

2. Because, from testimony before the Committee, it appears that the book agents, for a series of years, purchased a very large part of their paper from or through a middleman or paper broker, who represented himself to paper manufacturers as controlling the purchase of paper for the Book Concern, and whose relation to one of the agents gave special credibility to his representations, and who also represented himself to the Book Concern as the accredited agent of certain leading manufacturers. This method of purchases appears to us discreditable, and, almost of necessity, damaging to the house.

3. Because the testimony before the Committee shows that this system actually was damaging to the Book Concern. The agents have bought since 1860 from or through the above-named middleman paper to the amount of nearly $700,000; from him direct about $350,000, through him as broker about $350,000. The "statement" of the assistant agent to the Committee, corroborated, as it is, by documents drawn from the books of the dealers referred to, and also from the order book of the printing department of the Methodist Book Concern, clearly shows that on sales to the Book Concern, amounting to $83,699 14, between July, 1867, and August, 1868, the profit accruing to the above-named "broker" was $6,308 64; and that during the same period his commissions on purchases made from —— and —— amounted to $3,040 28. Between August, 1868, and June, 1869, he received from those two houses commissions amounting to $6,766 55 on paper ordered directly from the Book Concern. We give these as specimens only, not pretending to say what was the whole amount of profits and commissions on the entire sum of nearly $700,000. But we append the following letter, showing that, in one case at least, a profit of thirty per cent. was charged:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

REV. J. LANAHAN—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your inquiry, we beg to say that we sold to Mr. PORTER in June, 1867, 161 reams of [illegible], twenty-two pounds, at twenty-seven cents per pound, less two and a half per cent., amounting to $[illegible]. We find, by referring to Mr. GOODENOUGH's order book, that he sold this paper to the Methodist Book Concern at thirty-four cents per pound, amounting to $1,256 54, leaving a difference of $[illegible], showing a profit of over thirty per cent.

4. Because it was in evidence before the Committee that all the manufacturers and dealers whose testimony was given would have sold to the house directly as cheaply as they sold to Mr. J. F. PORTER, with a partial exception in the case of ——, as stated in the letter below.

The following letters form a part of this testimony:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1869.

DEAR SIR: We would say in answer to your inquiry as to whether we would have sold the Methodist Book Concern the paper which we did through Mr. PORTER bringing us the orders at the price, allowing the Methodist Book Concern the discount, which we had to [illegible] Mr. PORTER, had the orders come to us direct instead of through Mr. PORTER, we would have allowed the one cent a pound to your Society, as we do now. The demand of Mr. PORTER for one and a half per cent. addition, which we finally allowed and paid to him, we did under protest, feeling that it was the only way that we could keep along with the business, knowing that the time would come when we could break up the infamous system, and ourselves and others could get righted, and do our business with your Society as we had formerly done before Mr. PORTER came upon the field of action, and in the same manner as we did our business with our other large customers.

REV. JOHN LANAHAN.

BOSTON, Oct. 25, 1869.

JOHN LANAHAN, D. D., New-York—*My Dear Sir*: You ask in yours of yesterday, "Whether from July, 1867, to July, 1869, I would under the same circumstances have sold paper to the Methodist Book Concern at the same price I sold to Mr. J. F. PORTER, if the agents of said Book Concern or their employe had applied to me in person?"

I reply, I know no reason why, under the same circumstances, I should not have sold paper as low to the Methodist Book Concern as to Mr. PORTER.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Dec. 22, 1869:

"The letter to which Mr. GOODENOUGH refers is probably the one written by me in which I said that under the same circumstances I would have sold as low to the Book Concern direct as to Mr. PORTER. By this I meant that I had no motive for making low prices to Mr. PORTER that would not have existed had the agents of the Book Concern applied to me direct."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

REV. DR. JOHN LANAHAN—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your inquiry whether we should have furnished the Methodist Book Concern the paper sold to Mr. PORTER, and upon the same terms, we have to say, we should most certainly have done so. Yours truly.

5. Because no evidence in rebuttal of the above statements was laid before the Committee, except to the effect that the purchase of paper through middlemen was not unfrequent. Moreover, an assertion was made to the Committee that prices paid by the concern for paper were as low as those paid by other publishing houses. But the testimony showed, first, that the purchase of paper through brokers is the exception, and not the rule; that, especially in large establishments, the usage is to purchase directly from manufacturers; and, second, that even where brokers are employed, the commission paid is rarely over one per cent. As to comparative prices paid by the Book Concern and other houses, it was conclusively shown that no clear proof is possible from the very nature of the case. And, moreover, our concern is not what other houses paid for paper, but what the Methodist Book Concern might have bought it for.

The agents of such an institution as the Methodist Book Concern ought certainly to buy their paper of manufacturers as cheaply as any broker.

6. Because, in our judgment, based upon testimony before us, the following losses have occurred in the bindery.

1. In leather, from Dec. 1, 1867, to Sept. 1, 1869, bought by the Book Concern, but not accounted for or shown to have been used in the bindery, about $20,000.

2. Also, within nine months, from Dec. 1, 1868, in the item of glue, paid for and not accounted for, about $600.

7. Because we believe that funds of the Book Concern have been sacrificed and placed in jeopardy by the appropriation of the gold sweepings to the head of the bindery as a perquisite instead of a small supplement to his salary. For several years the purchases of gold leaf have averaged over $8,000 per year, and the gold sweepings have amounted, we are convinced, to at least fifteen per cent. of the whole purchase, making annually at least $1,200. Any employe is dangerously tempted when his careless use of costly materials results in the increase of his own salary.

For the above reasons, not to name others, we feel ourselves compelled to present this minority report; and we further feel ourselves compelled to say, that the methods of making purchases in the printing department, the methods of paying wages and keeping accounts thereof in the bindery, and the methods of checking invoices of goods received, have been defective, and likely, therefore, to lead to losses. We at the same time express our firm belief and hope that the Book Committee's investigations have so far awakened attention, and will lead to such improvements in the methods of business, that the Book Concern will be secured to a very great extent against the possibility of similar irregularities and losses hereafter.

And finally, we beg to say that we fully concur in that part of the report of the majority which expresses confidence in the integrity of the agents and the solvency of the Book Concern.

HENRY SLICER,
JAMES PIKE,
L. M. VERNON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.

NOTE.—The names of the writers of the letters given in this report, and the firms referred to, are omitted in this publication, but are in the possession of the Committee.

Personal.

Mr. Baltazzi Effendi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Judge R. S. French, of Wilmington, N. C.; Hon. T. M. Bowen, of Arkansas; Hon. George B. Linderman, of Pennsylvania; General J. S. Peyton, of New-Jersey; Hon. Robert Strange, of North Carolina, and Hon. Charles [illegible], of Raleigh, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General J. H. Butler, of Maine; Colonel Fessenden, of the United States Army; Hon. D. A. Wells, of Washington; Hon. Daniel Lyman, of Middletown; Dr. S. A. Greene, of Boston, and Hon. J. M. Matthews, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House. General Nesbitt, of Montana, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, is at the St. James Hotel.

THE CANAL INTERESTS.

Important Meeting of Real Estate Owners and Grain Warehousemen—Resolutions Adopted.

A meeting of real estate owners and grain warehousemen of New-York and Brooklyn, called to consider the question of the changes necessary in the management of the canals, with reference to the general interests of the State and City of New-York, was held at No. 5 Moore-street yesterday. Mr. A. E. MASTERS was called to the chair, and Mr. JAS. MCCHESNEY appointed Secretary.

Mr. MASTERS, in explanation of the purposes of the meeting, and the importance of the issues which it had been called to consider, said, there is no subject so vital to the prosperity of our whole country that could be brought before us at the present time, I apprehend, as our canal policy. We have suffered the bad management and high tolls of our canals for the past five years by reason of the high prices that prevailed for our products. But that era has now passed, and lower prices are and are to be the order of the day. The time has now come when the excessive tolls now existing will very materially circumscribe the limits beyond which products can be brought, and leave any remuneration to the producer. The subject, therefore, commends itself earnestly to the attention of every producer, every business man and every owner of real estate, not only in the far West but in our own City and its surroundings. We are now met to consider in what way we can best use whatever of influence we may possess for the promotion of a better policy and the removal of existing evils.

Mr. MASTERS was followed by FRANCIS D. MOULTON, who, after presenting interesting statistics in regard to the diversion of trade from our State and City, explained to the meeting the organization of the Commercial Union, and the work which it had already accomplished as well as the necessary legislation which it was now urging at Albany in behalf of our City and State.

After a thoroughly business-like address from Mr. R. H. LAIMBEER, Mr. MCCHESNEY offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Commercial Union has been organized to effect a change in the management, and to improve the trade of the canals of the State of New-York,

Resolved, That the real estate owners and grain warehousemen here present approve the purposes of the Commercial Union and will cooperate with said organization for the speedy accomplishment of its aims.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE, seconding the resolution, forcibly insisted upon the necessity of a repeal of the contract system for canal repairs, and demonstrated the necessity of a reduction of tolls upon property transported through the canals if the City of New-York hoped to retain her commercial importance with reference to the trade of the great West.

The proceedings of the meeting were characterized by earnestness and enthusiasm.

Description of the New Steamer Herald—Mechanical Points of Construction.

The new steamer *Herald* has certain principles introduced in her model, which will render an account of her dimensions and construction, as well as the results of the trials which took place a few days since, unusually interesting to those familiar with the science of naval architecture. The vessel was designed and modeled by ISAAC NEWTON, Esq., who was constructed with the view of attaining high speed under steam, without impairing the necessary qualities of sea-going steamers.

The following are the chief particulars and dimensions of the hull and machinery: The hull is of wood, copper fastened; the planking, inside ceiling and keelson are of Georgia pine. The length between perpendiculars is 85 feet 6 inches; the breadth of beam extreme is 15 feet 10½ inches, and the depth of hold amidships is 8 feet 5 inches. The general appearance of the vessel is unusually symmetrical, and although the lines are very fine, the weights are so skillfully adjusted in relation to the displacement that not only is steam machinery of large power for the hull easily carried, but the cabin and other accommodations are unusually commodious for a steamer of this character.

The model was planned on the theory that the resistance to a plane surface moving through a fluid is in proportion to the sine of the angle which the surface presents to the direction of motion, and also that a fluid is forced away from such a plane in a direction perpendicular to it. This, of course, does not take into account the frictional resistance, which varies according to the extent and the smoothness of the immersed portion of the hull. The engine is of the form known as the "inverted cylinder" type; the cylinder is nineteen inches in diameter, and the length of the stroke seventeen inches.

The cranks and shafts are of wrought iron, the cranks bored out and keyed on the shafts, the crank pin being made of cast steel. The valve gear consists of a "link" movement constructed with certain peculiarities and with an independent "cut off" adjustable at will while the engine is in motion. The condensation of the steam is effected by a surface condenser, so arranged that the exhaust steam is condensed and pumped back again into the boiler in the form of fresh water. The cooling water is circulated through this condenser by means of an independent pump, which is double acting, the piston being nine inches in diameter and the stroke fifteen inches. The boiler is of the horizontal tubular type, with the tubes returning above the furnaces; it contains about 900 square feet of heating surface. It is constructed and stayed for a working pressure of ninety-five pounds to the square inch. The screw propeller has four blades; its diameter is five feet ten inches, and the terminal pitch eleven feet six inches; the angle formed by the blades decreases from the axle to the circumference in the proportion which experiment teaches will produce the maximum propelling efficiency.

On the trial, a speed of twelve knots, or nearly fourteen statute miles, was easily maintained. This speed was ascertained by running over a known distance. The number of revolutions of the screw was 131 per minute; pressure of steam on the boiler, seventy-four pounds per square inch, and the cut-off was so adjusted that the mean pressure on the piston was forty-five pounds. Hence, 135-horse power was developed by the engine.

Now, in order to form an accurate estimate of the relative excellence of the model, it is simply necessary to compare the power exerted with the speed attained. This is done by the ordinary rule, which consists of multiplying the area, in square feet, of the greatest immersed section by the cube of the speed, and dividing this amount by the horse power; the result is a number which gives the relative excellence of the model. As the immersed section of the *Herald* is sixty square feet, the speed twelve knots and the power 135 horses, the number is 767. It is believed that this is the highest number on record for a vessel of the *Herald's* small dimensions, and it proves the accuracy of the principles on which the model was designed. But twelve knots is by no means the maximum speed attainable. This speed was accomplished before the journals of the engine and screw had worn themselves to a proper bearing. As the boiler possesses ample steam-generating power to maintain a steam pressure of at least ninety pounds to the square inch, with the "cut off" at such a point as to keep up over seventy pounds mean pressure on the piston, there can be no doubt but that a speed of considerably over thirteen knots (nearly fifteen statute miles) can be kept up, a velocity rarely exceeded by the largest ocean steamers.

The trials were witnessed by General MCCLELLAN, C. H. DELAMATER, Esq., of the Delamater Works; Messrs. GEO. BIRKBECK, WM. BROMLEY, JAS. BELKNAP, G. H. REYNOLDS, J. F. ROBINSON, marine engineers, and other gentlemen interested in marine engineering and shipbuilding.

The Derelict Policemen—Calendar of Yesterday.

Commissioner BRENNAN yesterday investigated complaints against Policemen as follows: Being off post, seventeen; not patrolling, two; intoxication, one; improper conduct, two. One of the cases of interest was that of GEORGE WHITMAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who was charged with making an unwarranted arrest by JAMES ROONEY, of No. 555 West Fifty-second street. This person deposed that at 7 A. M. of the 3d inst., he sent his son down stairs to open the office, and shortly after hearing a voice he looked out of the window and saw WHITMAN taking the boy away. He went down as soon as possible and found that the office, having been opened to depredation by the absence of the boy, had been entered, the money-drawer opened and $7 stolen. He followed to the Station House and found that WHITMAN had arrested the boy on a charge of stealing some stockings, but the complainant stated positively that his son was not the person who had committed the theft. The officer claimed that he had been directed by the Sergeant to make the arrest, and the case was referred to the Board. The second matter of importance was the charge of MARY KELLY, of No. 349 Mott-street, against JAMES CONNOR, of the Fourth Precinct. She stated that her husband having threatened her life, she applied to the Sergeant at the Station House, who gave her a note to CONNOR, who was on the post. When she presented this note CONNOR used violent and insulting language to her, and instead of arresting her husband, threatened to lock her up. The officer punctured this story by witnesses, to the effect that he accompanied Mrs. KELLY to arrest the husband, but she could not point him out, and he advised her to get a warrant for his arrest next morning. The case was referred to the Board. JOHN MCEVERS, of the Twentieth Precinct, was charged with intoxication, and the evidence was that he entered the station house in a swaggering manner, and applied to Captain GAFFNEY for promotion to be car detective. Being refused, he answered in a loud tone that he didn't care for Captain or Sergeant, or anybody. In his answer he ad-

... this language and manner, but could ... being under the influence of liquor. His associates gave him credit for generally being an excellent officer, and the case was referred to the Board.

THE LONG ISLAND MORMONS.

Interesting Discussions Concerning the Salt Lake Doctrine—The Arguments of the Mormons and Those of Their Opponents.

The citizens of Freeport and vicinity during the past week have been greatly excited by a series of lectures exposing Mormonism, delivered by Rev. T. W. WARE, and also a lecture vindicating their principles by Elder THOMAS JACKSON and WM. W. RITER. Mr. WARE delivered a lecture Monday evening at Rockville Centre, Tuesday evening at Baldwinsville, Wednesday evening at Freeport, and last evening at Baldwinsville. The last evening's lecture was a repetition of the Freeport lecture given by special request. The lectures on both sides have called out the people in great numbers, those against Mormonism being delivered in the churches, and the lecture in vindication of the peculiar institution in the dancing hall at the hotel in Freeport.

Mr. WARE very ably reviewed the course of the Latter-day Saints from the first organization of that Church; exposed the criminality of JOSEPH SMITH and BRIGHAM YOUNG; charged them with throwing aside the Bible and substituting the Book of Mormon; with believing that God is a man and the Holy Ghost a kind of [illegible]; with teaching that there is a female God, and that woman has no soul, but enters Heaven as a companion of man; that there are two kinds of marriages—one for life only, which does not exist in the other world; and the other for life and eternity, which is respected in Heaven, and that BRIGHAM YOUNG's agents have power to make these eternal marriages.

Mr. HYATT, a backsliding Mormon, made some grave charges against the Utah Saints in connection with Mountain Meadow massacre. During the entire lecture a Mormon delegation were present, and were greatly excited at the charges, and often interrupted the speakers, denying all the allegations, and offering to prove to the contrary.

On Thursday evening, at the Mormon gathering, the hall was filled with a large number of the new converts to Mormonism, and, in addition, many of the first citizens of Freeport. Elder THOMAS JACKSON, in vindicating polygamy, claimed that the present condition of society demanded that this doctrine should be practiced by a large number, or else in a short time society would be entirely corrupt. He stated that in New-York City there were 30,000 more marriageable females than males; that in New-England there were three ladies who have arrived at an age suitable for embracing the marriage state, and yet single, to one marriageable man. He claimed that in Salt Lake City, with 30,000 inhabitants, there was not a single prostitute; that in New-York City, where this peculiar institution was condemned and within the hearing of five hundred church bells, could be found twenty thousand young women who lived by prostituting themselves. The speaker said that the large preponderance of females in our country made a life of toil or of shame necessary for them, unless polygamy is practiced. This speaker was very violent against those who opposed Mormonism, and especially against Mr. WARE. W. W. RITER followed in a more liberal spirit, and evidently made a better effect on the audience. The Latter-day Saints are attempting to get the permanent possession of a hall near Hempstead village. During the coming week a number of meetings will be held in the county and also in Suffolk County.

The Liquor Business in the Thirty-second District.

The amount of sales of liquors returned by wholesale liquor dealers, in the Thirty-second District of New-York, for the year 1869, including sales permitted by special tax, were as follows:

Ahsinck, L. E. & Co.	385,580?	Jackson, Oswald & Bro.	[illegible]
Beckman, Chas. & Co.	171,380?	Jones & [illegible]	[illegible]
Britton & Co.	[illegible]	Kirk, H. [illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]	Ledger, Henry	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lyman, [illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
Bayaud, Geo. D.	[illegible]	La Montagne, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Livingston & [illegible]	[illegible]
Bird, W. & Co.	[illegible]	Lawrence, C. F.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Myers, Lawrence & Co.	[illegible]
Colbert, J. W.	[illegible]	Myers, Theo.	[illegible]
Clement, Heerdt & Co.	[illegible]	Mattocs Bros.	[illegible]
Carr & Blanchard	[illegible]	O'Donnell, J. M.	[illegible]
Cummings, J. W. & Co.	[illegible]	Oronts, C. C.	[illegible]
Conklin & Davis	58,819?	Oliva, R.	[illegible]
Dayton, J. C. & Co.	174,710?	Osborn, J. & Co.	[illegible]
Du Vivier & Co.	241,111?	Pike, S. W. & Co.	[illegible]
Dillober & Williams	181,051?	Parris & Allen	[illegible]
Dillober & [illegible]	[illegible]	Roche Bros. & Coffey	[illegible]
Dowes, David	1,123,053?	Reid, Jas. & Co.	[illegible]
Dunbar, T. J.	[illegible]	Renauld, Francis & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible], F. W. & Sons	[illegible]	Scrymser, J. & Co.	[illegible]
Erwin & McKelsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fields, W. M. & Co. (including Fields & Myers)	285,419?	Stockbridge & Martin	[illegible]
Gordon, Fellows & Co. (including G. A. Fellows & Co.)	879,427?	Smith, Isaac & Sons	[illegible]
Gomez, Wallace & Co.	73,829?	Smith, H. G. & Co.	[illegible]
Hanford, P.	49,390?	Smith, Jas. R. [illegible]	[illegible]
Hubbard, C. A.	[illegible]	Schuhardt, F. & Sons	[illegible]
Hardy, Blake & Co.	157,659?	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hinde, Drake & Co.	[illegible]	Vanderhoof & Ziegler	[illegible]
Ives Beecher & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
		Wright, Fred.	[illegible]
		Webb, J. G.	[illegible]

Chess—F. Perrin vs. J. A. De Con.

The following game was played Thursday evening in the Brooklyn Chess Club Tourney, between Messrs. F. PERRIN and J. A. DE CON. It contains many points of interest and is a favorable specimen of the so-called Petroff's defence to the knight's game:

(Petroff's Defence.)

PERRIN. White.	DE CON. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. Kt to K B 3.	Kt to K B 3.
3. Kt takes P.	P to Q 3.
4. Kt to K B 3.	Kt takes P.
5. P to Q 4.	P to Q 4.
6. B to Q 3.	B to Q 3.
7. Castles.	Castles.
8. P to Q B 4.	B to K 3.
9. P to Q B 5.	B to K 2.
10. Kt to Q B 3.	P to K B 4.
11. B to K B 4.	Kt to Q B 3.
12. B to Q B 2.	Kt to K B 3.
13. Kt to Q Kt 5.	R to Q B.
14. Kt to K 5.	Kt takes Kt.
15. B takes Kt.	R to B 2.
16. Kt takes Q R P.	R to Q B.
17. Kt to Q Kt 5.	P to Q B 3.
18. Kt to B 7.	R to Q B 2.
19. P to K B 3.	Kt to Kt 4.
20. Kt takes B.	R takes B.
21. B takes K B P.	R takes Kt.
22. Q to Q 3.	Q to K sq.
23. K to K Kt 2.	Q to K 4.
24. K R to K sq.	B to K B 3.
25. Q to K 3.	Q R to R.
26. P to K R 4.	Kt takes B P. (a)
27. Q takes Kt.	B takes P ch.
28. R to B.	B takes Q B P.
29. Q takes Q.	B takes Q.
30. R to K Kt 4.	Q R to B ch.
31. K to K 2.	P to K ch.
32. R to Q 2.	B takes R.
33. R to Q R.	R to B 3, and after a few moves black resigned. (b)
34. R to K 6.	

(a) Black had no better move, for had he played Kt to B 2 he would have been mated in two moves.

(b) The prolongation of the game was useless after White's last move, as he forced the exchange of rooks and remained with the superiority of a piece against a pawn, which Black could not long retain.

BRENZINGER VS. TODD.

The following game, which forms part of a little match between the above-mentioned players, in which Mr. BRENZINGER gives the extraordinary odds of rook and knight, and rook pawn, L move alternately, occurred yesterday at the Brooklyn Chess Club, and exemplifies Mr. BRENZINGER's brilliant style of play when opposed to a comparatively weak antagonist:

Remove Q. R., L, Q. Kt, from the board.

White. BRENZINGER.	Black. TODD.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. P to K B 4.	P takes P.
3. Kt to K B 3.	P to Q Kt 3.
4. P to Q 4.	B to K 2.
5. B to B 4.	B to R 5 ch.
6. P to K Kt 3.	P takes P.
7. Castles.	P takes P ch.
8. K to R sq.	P to Q B 3.
9. B takes P ch.	K takes B.
10. Kt to K 5 ch.	K to K.
11. Q to R 5 ch.	P to K Kt 3.
12. Kt takes Kt P.	Kt to K B 3.
13. Q to K 5 ch.	B to B 2.
14. Kt takes R ch.	Q takes Kt.
15. Q to R 5 ch.	P to K 3.
16. P to Q 5 ch.	P takes P.
17. P takes P ch.	K to K 2.
18. P to Q 6 ch.	K to B.

And white mates in three moves.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

Bristed vs. Brown.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Roth vs. Hall; motion granted.

Allen vs. The Great American Sanitary Company; motion denied without costs.

Price vs. Price, and Hooke vs. Atwood; see memoranda.

Brunner vs. Dallo, and Logan vs. Brown; judgment for defendant, on demurrer, in each case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 11.

By Judge Ingraham.

Bank of the West vs. Loaten Ayer (two cases); motions granted.

Rebecca Rippier vs. Stephen J. Rippier; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted by Judge Thomas W. Clerke, on the 25th of October, 1869.

Hodden vs. Bailey; motion granted on payment of costs of action against the bail.

Foster vs. Johnson; motion granted on payment of costs against the bail and of this motion.

Hollister vs. Cohen; motion denied.

Martine vs. Standinger; motion granted, and S. C. Beamish appointed receiver.

Walbridge vs. Wagner; motion granted on payment of all fees heretofore ordered to be paid by plaintiff, and fee for motion, and on condition that [illegible] days' notice, without further [illegible], and if plaintiff does not [illegible] within six days, motion denied with costs.

Baldwin vs. Sherman; Health Insurance Association vs. [illegible]; motion granted.

Turner vs. Dingley; order settled [illegible].

Mary Delany vs. Martin Delany; motion denied.

[illegible], costs to abide the event.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CUSTOMS.

The United States vs. Eight Bales Woolen Goods.—This was an information, tried before a jury for the forfeiture of the above property, on the ground that it was undervalued in the invoices. The claimants set up that the valuation as shown in the invoices was a fair and proper estimate, based upon the prices paid for them [illegible]. The jury returned a verdict for the Government, condemning the property.

Assistant District-Attorney [illegible] for the Government; Mr. Burrill for the claimants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Pratt.

A QUESTION OF USURY.

Edward Lange vs. Robert L. Hempstead.—The plaintiff [illegible] on the 13th of May, 1868, and amounted to $400; the second was made on the 2d of the following June, and amounted to $250; the third was made on the 15th of the same month, and amounted to $150, and the [illegible]. Defendant, in his answer admitted that he had borrowed the different sums [illegible]. The two sums of $150 were to have been repaid at the expiration of ten days, and plaintiff received defendant's notes for $165 each, [illegible] and $400 were to be repaid in thirty days, [illegible] included the amount of the loans together with a bonus of $50. Plaintiff, while on the stand, testified that the money he had loaned was not his own, and that he had left his business for a day and a half for the purpose of going among his acquaintances to borrow the money loaned to the defendant, and that the money charged [illegible] for his services in negotiating the different loans. The Court stated, in connection with this part of the testimony, that if it was shown that the amounts charged for the use of the money were charged as compensation for services and time in obtaining them, then there was no usury. The Court charged that it was not usurious for a party loaning money to contract that a certain per cent. beyond lawful interest shall be charged for time, services and expenses spent, performed and incurred in procuring the money for the accommodation of the defendant; and the jury were to judge from all the circumstances in the case whether the transaction was one of usury or not, the burden of proof was on the defendant. The jury is still out.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 11.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

MARINE INSURANCE—TOTAL OR PARTIAL LOSS.

Samuel G. Reed vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—This action was to recover on a policy of marine insurance, the circumstances of the loss, according to the testimony of plaintiff's witnesses, being substantially as follows: The risk insured against was the ship *Star of the Union*, on a voyage from San Francisco to McKean's Island, in the Pacific, via Honolulu, for orders and supplies, and at and from thence to a port of discharge in the United States, via Hampton Roads, for orders. While upon the high seas, in the vicinity of Cape Horn, she collided with the brig *Samuel Hobley*. [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... agents in the City of New-York.

On this state of facts, and also the additional facts incidentally mentioned in Judge MONELL's opinion given hereafter, Mr. Choate, on behalf of defendant, moved to dismiss the complaint. Judge MONELL held the motion under consideration until to-day, when, in giving his decision, he stated [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... The result of that survey was that the Captain was satisfied the vessel could not be repaired except at a very large expense, which he ascertained by the very proper and not unusual manner of procuring estimates as data for proposals. The proposals were so far in advance of the vessel when repaired that the Captain saw fit in the exercise of his judgment (and was entirely justified) to use the discretion he did. He found, in addition to that, that he was without funds himself; none had been provided by the owners; he had no credit there, and was unable to borrow money upon bottomry of the vessel. So far, the case is now without dispute, and the question which naturally arises here is, what was the duty of the assured on that state of facts? I understand the law to be well settled that, when a vessel arrives at a port of destination, or port of distress, in a damaged condition, but not totally destroyed, the only way in which a total loss can be made by the assured is through an abandonment to the underwriters. If, when she arrived at Rio Janeiro, the vessel continued to be a ship, although injured by the perils insured against, she could not be made a total loss against the underwriters, except by an abandonment to them. The reason for that is very obvious. So long as the vessel was a vessel capable of being repaired, the underwriters could have exercised the option of [illegible] rather than paying the total loss. [illegible] ... Indeed, I go further. I believe the law to be that

[illegible] actually expended in repairs; and if not expended in repairs, [illegible] ... This, I believe, is all [illegible] ...

Mann & Parsons for plaintiff; Joseph H. Choate for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 11.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ACTION ON PROMISSORY NOTE—WAIVER OF FRAUD.

Yale National Bank of New-Haven vs. J. E. Noble.—The plaintiff brought suit to recover the amount of a note made by defendant for $3,000, and passed to another party, who passed it to the plaintiff. The defendant set up that plaintiff was not a bona fide holder for a consideration, and also that the party who passed the note to plaintiff had obtained it from the defendant by fraud and misrepresentation. It was shown, however, by the testimony of defendant that after the discovery of the fraud [illegible] he had voluntarily renewed the note, and it was on this note suit was brought. The Court held this act of defendant to be a waiver of the original fraud and directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff. The jury found accordingly for $3,232.50.

Martin and Smith for plaintiff; J. A. Nunns for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

There were five prisoners sentenced in this Court yesterday, the highest term being five years in State Prison.

THE EMIGRANT SWINDLE.

William H. Summers, convicted on Wednesday last of robbing an immigrant named Lynch, was arraigned for sentence, but his counsel moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence. The motion was reserved and the defendant remanded.

THE EVERETT HOUSE DIAMOND ROBBERY.

A French woman named [illegible] Monier, was placed at the bar for sentence, for having stolen $1,700 worth of diamond jewelry from Mrs. Marie Parat, while serving as waiting-maid for the latter at the Everett House. She seemed deeply affected by her embarrassing position. The Court, at the request of the complainant, imposed the lightest sentence possible under the circumstances—one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A CONFIDENCE MAN PUNISHED.

Charles Wagner was charged with stealing a trunk containing $30 worth of clothing, the property of a young German named Frederick Gilly. He made the acquaintance of the complainant under the pretext that he was able to help him in procuring a situation in a drug store, for which the latter was looking. He was convicted, and was then sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

USING A PISTOL ON A POLICEMAN.

James Hackett was found guilty of having made a felonious assault with a loaded pistol on Policeman Sutton, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while the latter was in the act of conveying a disorderly person named James Burke to the Station House. The attack was made in Lexington-avenue, at the corner of Twenty-fourth street. The assailant was sent to State Prison for five years.

ANOTHER PISTOL AFFRAY.

Adeline Hoffman was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for having discharged a pistol at an ex-Policeman named Thomas Hines, at an underground liquor, in Chatham-street. It appeared that she was not aware that the weapon was loaded at the time she aimed it.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Alonzo Flock, guilty of obtaining $80 from John May, of No. 1,371 [illegible]-avenue, by false pretences, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Thomas H. Van Brunt vs. John Colwell and Anthony Franklin.—This is a case which involves the question of the rights of the Board of Health to abate nuisances, and their power to decide what is a nuisance and what is prejudicial to health. [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... The case was submitted to the jury, who were charged on these five questions:

1. Whether the parties on board the tug exercised reasonable care?
2. If they did not, whether that fault is to be attributed to the defendants in this suit or the Board of Health?
3. What is the value of the boat?
4. Was the destruction of the vessel caused by the negligence of the defendants?
5. Did the plaintiff have any notice of the orders of the Board of Health under which the defendants acted, before such action?

The jury found as follows:

1. That the parties on board the tug acted in good faith.
2. That there was no want of good faith and ordinary discretion on the part of the defendants in carrying out the orders of the Board of Health.
3. That the value of the boat was $300.
4. That the destruction of the vessel was not caused by the negligence of the defendants.
5. That plaintiff did not have such notice.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 11, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The markets for Gold, Foreign Bills, and the Public Funds are all easier to-day than on yesterday, although at the close of the day there was some appearance of steadiness in the Public Funds on the basis of 113½@116½ for the 5-20s of 1867. The weakness in Gold and the indisposition to speculate in it for higher figures have become almost chronic, and the opinions expressed in January that 120@119½ ₱ cent are the lowest probable points of the season have been unsettled by the course of Foreign Exchange and the accumulation of Gold in the Banks in February. The shrewdest operators in the Street begin to doubt whether even an export for Gold later in the season will materially strengthen the price. And from the recently enhanced estimates of the Cotton crop and the amount yet to go forward to the English and Continental markets, the prospect of shipping Gold seems much further removed than a month ago.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 120¼@120@119⅞@120@120⅛@120 ₱ cent. There was a slight effort to recover the price after it first fell to 120@119⅞ on the Resolution in the United States Senate this forenoon moved by Mr. SHERMAN, on the Cuban troubles, but it lasted only a brief time, and the market closed about 120 ₱ cent. Bills on London were 108½@108⅞ ₱ cent., cash sales, and on Paris 5f. 15⅝c.@5f. 13¾c., to the dollar.

In the absence of speculation in the Public Funds, which in active seasons is a great absorbent of Money on call loan, the abundance of cash balances offered to the Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent. was unusually marked to-day. The activity and rise in the Railway Stocks on the Exchange always create a certain good demand for Money, but on the present occasion they seem unequal to the supply offered on cheap terms.

There is a continued *Bullish* speculation in the Railways, and the prevailing tendency of prices is strongly upward, though there was more opposition to the rise this forenoon, or else more realizing of profits than yesterday, and the market halted late in the day on some of the Western Roads, the exceptions being Northwest Preferred and Chicago and Rock Island. The former has a strong support in the fact that it has two markets, New-York and Amsterdam, and the latter promises to be carried much higher, if judged by the readiness of its immediate friends to sell "privileges" to deliver the Stock to them at any time in sixty days at about the market price. There is much steadiness in the Vanderbilt New-York Stock, and the New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated earnings since the 1st of October last are large beyond all precedent. The Treasury of the Company, after paying in cash without renewal $2,000,000 of Hudson Mortgage Bonds which fell due on 1st of February, and, in addition to this sum, the net earnings of the current six months to the 1st of April, will provide $3,000,000 cash as the half-yearly 4 ₱ cent. dividend on $90,000,000 Stock and Scrip.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. The Tennessee Bonds were strong through the day and closed at 50¾ ₱ cent. The Railways, as noticed above, were weaker than yesterday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 11.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	112	112
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold Coin	120¼	120
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	[illegible]	50¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central and Hudson	97	97⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	97⅜	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅝	119⅞
Northwestern Common	73⅝	73⅞
Northwestern Preferred	90⅜	90⅝
Pacific Mail Company	41⅝	41
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	74⅝	74⅝
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	25	24⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	29⅝
New-Jersey Central	100	99⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	117¾	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅝	10-40 reg.	109
5-20 coup., 1864	114	10-40 coup.	112
5-20 coup., 1865	114¼	6s Currency	111⅝
5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	113⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, New Bonds	[illegible]	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, New Bds.	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1870	[illegible]
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, New Bds.	[illegible]	Illinois Can. Bs. 1870	[illegible]
N. Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1877	[illegible]
N. Carolina New Bds.	[illegible]	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1879	[illegible]
S. Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	[illegible]
S. Carolina New Bds.	[illegible]	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	[illegible]
S. Car. April and Oct.	[illegible]	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 7s, Can. L'n	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. R.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Bs.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n	[illegible]
Louisiana 8s, Lev. Bs.	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Can. L'n	[illegible]
California 7s	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	[illegible]	Irving	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Grocers'	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	East River	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Market	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
Greenwich	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	New-York County	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Man. & Merchants'	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	[illegible]	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11.

General balance	[illegible]
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,307,436; amount marketed, [illegible].

The friends of the Midland Company's Road in New-York will learn with pleasure that an active demand for the gold-bearing mortgages of the Company—limited to $20,000 per mile—is experienced by the bankers of the new enterprise, Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., and the best assurances are now felt that the work will go on rapidly to completion from New-York to Oswego. The energy and promptness with which the sections already opened were built and equipped, afford the best guarantee of the ability and earnestness of the Company.

The Kansas Pacific Railway announced on Monday, through their agents, the sale of all their $6,500,000 loan with the exception of $900,000. Since this announcement they have sold $400,000, and now have on hand only a half million. This insures the completion of the Kansas road to Denver and Cheyenne. This road will be finished some time during the year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 11, 1870.

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark [illegible], for London—[illegible] Tallow, [illegible] Oil Cake, [illegible] Flour, [illegible] Manufactured Tobacco, [illegible] Staves.

By the steamer Tripoli, for Liverpool—[illegible] Cotton, [illegible] Bacon, 12,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] Tallow, [illegible] Palm Oil, [illegible] tierces Beef.

By the ship [illegible], for Glasgow—[illegible] Waste, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] Oars, [illegible] Hhds. Quercitron Bark, [illegible].

By the bark Olaf, for Leghorn—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum, [illegible] Logwood, [illegible] Machinery.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $7 [illegible] for Pots, and $[illegible] for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Has been in light request at [illegible] for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been salable and steady, including Common Hard at $[illegible], Croton, $[illegible], and Philadelphia Front at $[illegible] ₱ 1,000.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for seasonable styles has been moderate. Prices have not varied essentially. [illegible]

CANDLES—Continue dull and heavy, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@21c.; Plain Sperm, [illegible]; Patent [illegible], ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in request and steady at $[illegible] for Rosendale, ₱ bbl.

COAL—The inquiry for all kinds has been on a restricted scale, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $[illegible], and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ₱ ton of 2,240 lb.; Anthracite at $[illegible] ₱ ton of 2,000 lb. [illegible] Pittston Coal is now quoted to steamboats and factories at the yards of the Company: Steamer, $4 70; Grate, $4 70; Egg, $4 80; Chestnut, $4 80 ₱ ton of 2,000 lb., adding actual cost of cartage when delivered by Company's carts.

COCOA—Has been in light demand, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 12c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at [illegible], gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet but steady for all kinds since our last. The week's business in other than Rio Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 1,000 mats Java ex *Argonaut*, 1,500 mats Java ex *Morea*, 60 bags Java, 1,041 bags Maracaibo, 117 bags Jamaica, sold in lots for consumption within our range. We quote: Java at 19½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible]; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@19½c.; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The offerings have been more liberal and prices have favored buyers, leading to rather more extensive transactions. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,894 bales for early delivery, including 1,818 bales to shippers, 1,516 bales to spinners and 1,560 bales to speculators. Also 3,400 bales for forward delivery, including 1,100 bales, basis Low Middling, March, 24½c.@24 13-16c.; 700 bales, do., April, 24 13-16c.@[illegible]; 400 bales, do., May, [illegible]; 100 bales, do., June, 25⅛c.; 400 bales, do., free on board at New-Orleans, private terms; 500 bales, do., free on board at Galveston, private terms; 200 bales, average Low Middling, free on board at Mobile, 24c. ₱ lb. The market closes heavily, with sales reported, at an ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. off the regular quotations, which were as follows:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	65,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been more salable at generally buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in limited demand at from 75c.@87½c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in slack request at previous figures.

FISH—The leading articles have been in rather more request, including Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 [illegible]; [illegible] Mackerel, [illegible]; Pickled Herring, [illegible]; Smoked Herring, [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, chiefly for the low and high grades, which have shown more firmness [illegible].

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at about previous rates; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@[illegible] for poor to good Ordinary, and $[illegible] for good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4@$4 75 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 670 bbls. Cornmeal continues [illegible] at about $4 90@$5 for Western, [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., with a limited inquiry reported; sales, [illegible] bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in light request at from $3 25@$3 75 ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—Raisins have been moderately inquired for at steady rates. Currants have been quiet at former prices. Of Sardines, sales have been reported to the amount of 3,000 cases, to arrive, on private terms, closing at about 27½c., currency. Other articles have been inactive at uniform figures. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 [illegible], currency; old crop Layer Raisins, $3 [illegible] ₱ box; Currants at [illegible] ₱ lb.; Almonds, 24½c.@25c.; Figs, 14c.@20c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@[illegible]; Citron, [illegible] ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat has been limited, [illegible] ...

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been moderately inquired for and held with much firmness. We quote Bags at 16½c.@18c. for light to extra heavy, cash; Bagging at 20c.@22c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at 95c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lb. [illegible]

HEMP—Has been generally held with firmness, [illegible].

HIDES—The inquiry has been limited for all descriptions, [illegible] ...

HOPS—Continue in quite moderate demand at unaltered figures, including New-York at 12c.@20c.; Eastern at 10c.@20c.; Ohio at 15c.@20c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 15c.@20c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Old Olds, 3c.@7c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, — bales; exports, — bales. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The views expressed in our last are applicable to the trade for the present week. The shipments have been large and mainly of old Hops, while other transactions have been light, owing partly to a desire on the part of holders and buyers to await the result of our efforts to furnish them with a true and authentic account of the stock on hand in this market. The following figures show the result:

	Bales.
Stock of new Hops on hand in New-York City Feb. 10, 1870, including receipts from time inventory was commenced	[illegible]
Exports of new Hops since inventory was commenced	[illegible]
New Hops sold to brewers since inventory was commenced	[illegible]
Total stock of new Hops on hand this day	[illegible]
Stock of old Hops on hand in New-York City Feb. 10, 1870, including receipts from time inventory was commenced	[illegible]
Exports of old Hops since inventory was commenced	[illegible]
Old Hops sold to brewers since inventory was commenced	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

By the above figures it will be seen the total stock of new and old Hops on hand in this City to-day is [illegible] bales. [illegible] ...

LATHS—Have been rather more sought after at $2 50 for Eastern, ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been salable and firm, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, [illegible]; [illegible] ...

LIME—Rockland continues in slack demand at $1 30 for Common, and $1 [illegible] for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate request at uniform rates.

METALS—Copper has been quiet at about former prices. [illegible] ...

MOLASSES—There has been but little call for any description. We quote nominally as follows: [illegible]

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in moderate request and firm, [illegible]. Spirits Turpentine has been offered more freely, and has been in demand at drooping prices. [illegible]

OILS—Linseed Oil has been active and buoyant in price; 30,000 gallons have been sold for February delivery at 95c. ₱ gallon. Crude Whale and Sperm Oils have been in more demand here and at the East, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. Southern and Northern, [illegible] ...

PETROLEUM—Since the extensive movement reported [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather irregular and higher, [illegible] ... Butter [illegible] ... We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fine state Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common State Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factory, ₱ lb.	[illegible]

RICE—The demand has been quite moderate for all descriptions at about previous quotations, [illegible] ... Rangoon, [illegible].

SALT—There has been a very light trade reported in all kinds on the basis of our quotations. [illegible] ...

SALTPETRE—Has been slow of sale at [illegible] for Crude, and [illegible] for Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been less call for Linseed, owing partly to the advanced prices claimed. Other kinds have been quiet at about previous figures. We quote: Clover at [illegible] ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, [illegible]; Timothy, [illegible]; Calcutta and Bombay Linseed, [illegible] ₱ bushel.

SKINS—A moderate business has been reported in both Deer and Goat, which have been quoted a shade steadier. [illegible] ...

SOAP—Trade has been on a restricted scale, but prices have been maintained. Castile at 12½c.@13½c.; [illegible] ...

SPICES—There has been some jobbing demand reported within our range. [illegible] ...

SUGARS—Raw Sugars have been fairly active, and steady. [illegible] ... Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Mlds.
Stock Feb. 1, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts since Feb. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales since Feb. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock this day, Feb. 10, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Feb. 11, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Feb. 11, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Feb. 11, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of [illegible] ...

TEAS—The demand has been somewhat brisker, and prices have been quite steady, [illegible] ...

TOBACCO—Has been quiet at about previous figures. Sales since our last, 110 hhds. Kentucky, at [illegible]; [illegible] cases 1868 Connecticut Seconds, [illegible]; State, 100 cases new Crop Fillers, and 200 cases Ohio, on private terms; [illegible] ...

WHISKY—Is in fair supply and quite moderate demand at drooping rates; [illegible] ₱ gallon; receipts, — bbls.

WOOL—There has been a pretty fair inquiry reported, chiefly from manufacturers, for domestic lots at uniform quotations.

PRICES OF DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Extra and XX fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ½ blood fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ½ blood fleece	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry	[illegible]
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece, burry	[illegible]
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed white fleece	[illegible]
Black fleece	[illegible]
California.	
Spring Clip, A 1	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A 1	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A 2	[illegible]
Spring Clip, B	[illegible]
Spring Clip, C	[illegible]
Fall Clip Fine, Lambs, A 1	[illegible]
Fall Clip Lambs, A 1	[illegible]
Fall Clip Lambs, 2	[illegible]
Fall Clip Lambs, 3	[illegible]
Fall Clip Lambs, 3	[illegible]
Burry [illegible]	[illegible]
Pulled, extra	[illegible]
Pulled, super	[illegible]
Pulled, No. 1	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	[illegible]
Super	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Western Lined Pulled	[illegible]
Southern Lined Pulled	[illegible]
Tub Washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Business has been very moderate, with a limited supply of room available; rates have been quoted generally steady. [illegible] ... for Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—FRA DIAVOLO. Leading characters by Miss Kellogg and Messrs. Ronconi, Lotti and Barili.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Henriques and Miss Mestayer.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—SCHOOL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Pestel.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
DALILA. Leading character by Mme. Moreau.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LION AT BAY, BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
POPULAR CONCERT at 3 o'clock. Artists, Mme. Salvotti, Messrs. Thatcher, Bert and Mora. In the evening—CHARITY CONCERT, by Miss Anna Mehlig and Messrs. Hagen, Werner and others.

IRVING HALL.
15th-st. and Irving-place.
"OPERATIONS OF THE WAR." Lecture by Professor J. W. Draper.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
SYMPHONY OF THE PASSIONS. Reading by Mr. Edwin Booth, and singing by an orchestra.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	[illegible]
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	[illegible]
Two copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

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Times Office, New-York.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 64 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ In the Times of Sunday, Feb. 13, will be found a new and interesting story, together with a variety of attractive selections from American magazines and periodicals. An account of a visit paid by an American lady to a harem, story for the young and extracts of great interest from foreign writers will also form part of the attractions of the number. Several local articles, specially written for the Times, will diversify the usual Sunday readings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In Paris no disturbances occurred on Thursday night, and yesterday the shops were open as usual. About four hundred persons are in prison awaiting examination for complicity in the insurrection. The troops are still held in readiness for an emergency. Flourens is still at large, and is believed to be in Belgium. The French Police profess to have discovered an extensive conspiracy against the Government, in which the editors of the *Marseillaise* and *Reveil* are implicated. A policeman in plain clothes, in attempting to arrest a mechanic in his own house, was shot dead by him. Several citizens were killed during the disturbances, and their bodies are exposed at the Morgue. *La Marseillaise* reappeared yesterday, and was eagerly bought up....The Russian Home Secretary, in view of the existing popular discontent, has recommended the canceling of all the recent reforms....The Carlists are said to be preparing another insurrection in Spain....The Ecumenical Council has disposed of the question of ecclesiastical discipline, and the Catechism is under consideration....In the House of Commons the Postmaster-General alluded to the reduced postage to the United States, and predicted increased mails and revenues from the change....The specie in the Bank of England has increased £145,000 in the past week....The Times urges the declaration of the Tipperary election void.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill providing for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds was passed. A resolution offered by Mr. Sherman, to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, occasioned considerable debate, and was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill abolishing the franking privilege was discussed during the morning hour, and then laid aside for the bill providing for the admission of Mississippi, which was also discussed for some time, but not disposed of. A message was received from the House announcing the death of Representative Hopkins, of Wisconsin, whereupon brief remarks were made by Senators Carpenter and Howe, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House but little business was transacted. A petition was presented against the enlargement of the West Point Academy. Several bills were introduced, the most important to provide for a further reduction of the army, and looking to the better protection of the Government in the purchase of naval supplies. Resolutions were adopted calling for a report of the expenditures, &c., of the Freedmen's Bureau, and for the aggregate expenditures, public and private, in the District of Columbia since the foundation of the Government. In Committee of the Whole, the Legislative appropriations were again considered. A number of points were debated, and an amendment adopted reducing the item for folding House documents from $25,000 to $20,000, and the same item in the Senate from $20,000 to $10,000. After the Committee rose, Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin, announced the death of his colleague, Benjamin F. Hopkins, which occurred at Madison [illegible]. He pronounced a brief eulogy on the deceased, and was followed by Messrs. Eldridge, Paine, Washburn of Wisconsin, and Lawrence. The usual resolutions were then adopted, and at 3:20 P. M. the House adjourned until to-day.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported to amend the charter of the New-York Institution for the Blind, and to authorize the North American Life Insurance Company to issue scrip to policy holders. Among the bills introduced was one authorizing Brooklyn to borrow money to meet deficiencies and liabilities, and one providing for the introduction of the European system of towing on canals. A resolution authorizing a reduction of canal tolls, if necessary to retain trade, was laid over under the rule. Several bills were advanced in Committee of the Whole, and the Senate adjourned to Monday evening.

In the Assembly the report of the Committee on Grievances in favor of summoning Judge Potter, the District-Attorney and the Sheriff of Saratoga County, before the bar of the House for a breach of its privileges in arresting a member, was adopted and the offending persons ordered to appear on the 16th inst. and be censured. The bill allowing the Hackensack and New-York Railroad to extend their track to the Hudson, and that chartering the Carpenters' and Joiners' Association of New-York, were passed. The House adjourned to Monday night.

GENERAL.

Advices from Puerto Principe say that General Goyeneche had left there with a strong force on a campaign against the Cuban insurgents.

The New-Brunswick Legislature opened on the 10th inst. The Lieutenant-Governor in his speech spoke warmly of the general prosperity of the Province, and recommended measures to promote education and to secure a share of the emigration from England.

The difficulty between the Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland and the Parliament will probably result with immediate resignation of the Ministry, the name of Mr. Bennett having been withdrawn by the representatives as the proper person to form a new Cabinet.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention at Columbus, Ohio, resumed its session yesterday.

The artists of Chicago gave a reception at the Opera House on Thursday night, at which two thousand persons were present. The collection of pictures is said to be large and unusually good. A supper and ball closed the festivities.

The Missouri House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., passed a resolution debarring officers controlling school funds from making a discrimination in the salaries of teachers on account of sex.

The "Gentiles" called a meeting in Salt Lake City for Thursday night, to nominate a municipal ticket in opposition to the "Orthodox" ticket, but the Mormons filled the hall, according to one account, and changed the result of the meeting. Another account says they broke up the Gentile meeting by force.

The House Committee on Intoxicating Liquors of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported a license bill suppressing public bars and tippling shops, and allowing innkeepers and victualers to sell liquor to their guests to be drank on the premises, and grocers, apothecaries, &c., to sell liquor not to be drank in the premises, with fees from $100 to $1,000.

A special to the Memphis *Avalanche* says the steamboat *Maggie Hays*, from New-Orleans for Pittsburg, "blew up" at Chutte No. 36, near Helena, Ark., on Wednesday afternoon, killing Captain Martin, the second engineer and eight deck hands, and badly scalding the second clerk, Mr. Reese. The passengers escaped uninjured. The survivors were taken to Memphis by the steamboat *Commercial*.

LOCAL.

A petition, signed by between three and four hundred residents and property owners in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, protesting against the Fisk concrete pavement now going down on that street, was sent to the Board of Health yesterday. The petitioners ask the Board to interfere and stop the work, as many of the residents of the neighborhood are now dangerously ill from the exhalations of the composite matter. The Board took prompt action on the subject.

Five prisoners were arraigned for sentence before Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, one being sent to the State Prison for five years for using a pistol on a policeman while the latter was in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. George Mackenzie, agent in this City for the General Transatlantic Company, received yesterday a dispatch from Halifax, announcing that the *Ville de Paris* came into that port Thursday night, her Captain deeming it prudent to take a supply of coal before proceeding further. The voyage has been prolonged by stormy weather. The steamer will leave this afternoon, and be due at New-York on Sunday. All are well on board.

In the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, yesterday, E. T. Beardslie, charged, together with Wm. F. Howe, with several forgeries for small amounts, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary for four years eleven months and twenty-nine days. Howe, who had been released on bail, has fled.

A Word to Governor Hoffman and the Legislature.

A contemporary points out that a citizen might have all his fortune invested in the stock of the Erie Railway, and yet possess no more control over his property than the man in the moon. The Erie bill passed at the last session of the Legislature is denounced as indefensible, and its repeal is called for in a short but pungent article. The journal which writes in this manner is not on our own side of politics, as most people might suppose. It is, in fact, no other than the *World*—which, to use a common phrase, has somewhat "astonished the natives" more than once within the last week or ten days. Readers of that paper must have rubbed their eyes very often lately, and looked to the top of the page to make quite sure that they had bought the right article.

If Democrats of the better class—thoughtful and honest men—only take the same line as our contemporary, we may hope to see a great fraud swept out of the way. Senator Genet's bill for the repeal of the Erie act would pass in any assembly of men who cared a cent for the public interests. Public opinion has denounced that infamous measure all over the country. It is everywhere admitted to be a device for enabling a few men to plunder all who have the misfortune to be associated with them in a great undertaking. This one bill has brought more discredit upon the Legislature of New-York than any scandalous transaction in which a legislative body was ever involved. It has made everybody who is known to have had a hand in it a by-word. Its effect even on the persons in whose interest it was passed have been bad, for it has encouraged them to accelerate their pace on the downward road until they must now begin to see the bottom.

When Senator Genet's bill is brought up we shall find out all the black sheep at once. They will be in favor of trickery. But men who have any decent pretensions whatever will feel themselves bound to vote for the repeal of the disgraceful Erie act. They will rejoice to have an opportunity of erasing so [illegible] sell out [illegible] to a fair. As for the Governor, he ought to crave earnestly for the passage of this bill. It will give him one more chance of standing before the world without a stain upon his character. He has had a sharp experience. Things have been said and written of him which undoubtedly he would have regarded with a kind of horror when he first entered upon public life. Even now the friends of the Erie dictators boast that he would not dare to sign a bill repealing the act under which they have victimized so many thousands of honest men. We cannot undertake to decide whether they are right or wrong. Governor Hoffman has disappointed all expectations that were formed of him once, and it is not impossible that he may do so again. But if he refused to sign Senator Genet's bill, he might as well bid farewell to public life forever. He never could reëstablish himself in public confidence. It would be the turning point of his life, and to his last hour he would have cause to rejoice or to repent over the course he had taken in that crisis.

Let us have this bill passed without delay. We will undertake to report all willful obstructions to it, and to explain to the authors of those obstructions the estimation in which they will be held throughout the civilized world.

Legal Tender—The Supreme Court Decision.

The recent opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court stands in direct hostility to the uniform tenor of that great series of acts and measures which were required to destroy the rebellion. Singularly enough, it is the decision of an unfriendly Court of a State which stood on the brink of disloyalty which has been affirmed, and in effect the numerous decisions made in support of the act throughout the North are reversed.

Although the present Chief Justice, who rendered the decision, was not the author of the measure which he now aids to destroy, he yet, as Secretary of the Treasury, was the strenuous advocate of its passage, without whose powerful coöperation it could not have become a law. Mr. Spaulding, who was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the author of the bill, expressed to Mr. Seward the embarrassment he felt from the want of support on the part of Mr. Chase, and the latter, after stating in a letter to Mr. Spaulding, that he came to it reluctantly, declared that he had done so firmly and thoroughly. From an examination of the Congressional reports for February, 1862, it will appear that it was owing to the urgency of Mr. Chase, in the form of letters, that the bill was suddenly taken from the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to a vote, after a two-hours discussion. "It is very important," he wrote, "that the bill should go through to-day, and through the Senate this week." The situation of the Treasury required this extraordinary haste. The measure became a law at his solicitation; he put it into immediate execution, and requested, at a later period, that the amount of legal-tender issues should be increased. It was through his direct instrumentality that issues were authorized of denominations under five dollars; it was Mr. Chase who did more than any other to flood the country with them, ornamented with his own effigy; and now, on a change of scene, he decides that what he then did under the solemnity of his official oath was unconstitutional and void.

The grave circumstances of that extraordinary time can scarcely be forgotten. The State banks on the 31st of December, 1861, had very generally suspended specie payments. At a meeting of their principal managers in New-York, it was announced to Mr. Chase, on the part of Mr. Gallatin, that they could take no more of the bonds of the United States; that they were only agents for placing public loans, and that what they had on hand could not be disposed of, as there were no takers, either here or abroad. The attitude of foreign countries at the time was generally not of a friendly character, and the issue presented to our Government was, whether, as the public funds were wholly exhausted and the associated banks had declared their inability to furnish additional funds, we should resort to the policy of a forced circulation or abandon the war. The letters of Mr. Chase clearly show that we had reached this point in the struggle, and it would appear from his present views that at such a juncture Congress had no other duty but submission. If these views had then prevailed the rebellion would have been successful, probably to the extent of imposing its own authority over the entire Union.

The argument in favor of the constitutionality of the legal-tender act lies, as it were, in a nut shell. The power to conduct war carries with it the right to employ all necessary and proper means for achieving success. The policy of Great Britain in making the bills of the Bank of England in effect a legal tender during the wars with Napoleon was resorted to from dire necessity. The precious metals were being exported to the continent partly through the instrumentality of emissaries of Napoleon, and that proud and opulent nation was compelled to set the example which we followed. It may be assumed that no nation which has permitted an extensive resort to paper money during peace can conduct a war of great magnitude on the basis of the precious metals. Such had been our situation as to preceding issues of paper; and inasmuch as the war power reaches to the height of the emergency, there was no escape from the measure which Mr. Chase supported. This policy being a means to the end, and Congress, which is the judge of the fact, having pronounced it to be "necessary and proper," it clearly became lawful, because not prohibited by the Constitution.

In bestowing the power to raise and support armies, the means are not expressed, and in raising the means the situation must be regarded. Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, was the best judge at the time; he urged that the legal-tender measure was necessary and proper, and he induced Congress to unite in declaring this fact. The sole question which the Court had to consider, in view of the measure of uniform decisions [illegible] was therefore [illegible] whether the [illegible] was reasonably conducive to the end in view, and was unprohibited. There is no pretense that it was prohibited, and it is clear, from the experience of England and of this country that, as a means, it is efficacious. What would be the situation if we were obliged to-day to conduct a new war with this decision staring us in the face?

The effect of the decision, if allowed to stand, upon the future of the country, if it shall unfortunately be involved in war, will constitute its worst feature. The Supreme Court of the United States strips the nation of one of its means of warfare and defense, and it should be the policy of the Government to restore this essential power at the first opportunity. It was a great oversight to leave the country exposed to this danger, in the neglect to appoint proper Judges, constituted as the Court evidently was. There should be no mistake about the complexion of these new nominated. Judge Chase, of all others, was relied upon to sustain on the Bench the measures resorted to in war for the common safety; but although the one in question exceeded in no degree the constitutional limits, and was not only necessary for success, but accomplished all that was intended, it would appear that some new light had broken in upon him, leading in a different direction. It is not too late to correct this misstep if the Senate shall be willing to dismiss all thoughts of mere patronage, and, looking carefully to the exigency, shall consider only great public interests.

From the decision pronounced in February, 1869, it would appear that as to recent contracts made payable in coin, judgment will be enforced specifically in coin, and that when made in dollars, generally without specifying the kind of currency, judgment will be entered for dollars without distinction. Although the latter point did not arise in the case, what fell from the Court will no doubt generally be adopted. The contracts made prior to the act of February, 1862, now held to be payable in gold, are numerous, but their enforcement will be subject to the doubt which prevails as to the future construction of the Court. We repeat, therefore, that no duty is more imperative upon the body which advises and consents to appointments, than to be certain that this necessary power in war shall be restored to the Government, and that the Court shall be constructed on a plan which, instead of being harmonious with Kentucky, shall discourage personal ambition, and be in strict harmony with the loyalty of the Republic.

Movement Without Progress in Spain.

During fourteen months Spain has been moving in a circle, and is again precisely in the position she started from in November 1868. The coalition of parties that framed her Constitution laid down the principle that for the reëstablishment of public order it was necessary to have a King, and now, after exposing the Crown to a species of Dutch auction, they have ended as they began, by having neither King nor order. The Progresist Ministry fell with the candidature of the Duke of Genoa; the Unionists are not strong enough to carry their candidate, Montpensier; the Republicans have been beaten but not subdued; and in the dead lock of parties, the Carlists are coming to the front and preparing another insurrection. Prim lately claimed to have in reserve seven other candidates for the throne, and the names of two of these were lately given, though we are still without anything to show that there exists any serious intention of bringing them forward.

The late reconstruction of the Provisional Government proved that the Progresists still hold the balance of power. The Unionists are, it is true, represented by Topete, who struck the first blow of the insurrection in the harbor of Cadiz, and Serrano, who confirmed it by the victory of Alcolea; but Prim remains President of the Council and Minister of War; Rivero is Minister of the Interior; and the Progresists also carried their candidate, Zorilla, into the Presidency of the Cortes. The two latter are men of more advanced views than their party chief; but both have, nevertheless, declared that monarchy is the only possible solution of Spanish difficulties. The result of the late election shows that the country still supports the two dominant parties, and it can only be by a hopeless split among the present leaders that any third section, either Carlist or Republican, can hope to succeed.

That personal ambition has much to do with retarding the establishment of some settled rule in Spain, is perfectly obvious. It is highly probable that Serrano is well content to perpetuate the semblance of sovereignty which he at present enjoys. Prim, on the other hand, knows that ultimately the sword must turn the scale, and that every month which is added to his term of military leadership increases his ability to control the situation. Were either of the two as devoutly attached to their country as they are to their personal power, the problem of settled Government would be nearer solution.

The Amenities of Congress.

The present session of Congress opened with an overclouded sky and numerous squalls. "Bad begins, and worse remains behind." Before Christmas the people's representatives never missed the chance of going into a quarrel. Hard names flew about on all sides. Then came the season which is popularly supposed to be one of universal enjoyment and good will. Softened a little by that, our excellent legislators gave up their dog-and-cat sort of life for a week or two, and peace was greatly promoted by the temporary absence of one of the most belligerent of their number—General Butler.

But long before the "apple blossoms" General Butler has returned, and of course the waters of strife are poured out once more. Not that it is all Mr. Butler's fault. A quiet day's work would be a sad infliction to him; but his peculiarities are shared by other members. It is not very clear, for instance, why Mr. Cox should have made a foray in Mr. Butler's direction on Thursday. He attacked, and Mr. Butler in reply naturally tried to be as offensive as possible [illegible] which our readers [illegible] enough about without having it forced upon their attention in these columns. Mr. Cox retaliated. So the sport might have gone on for ever if Mr. Butler had not effected a retreat from the House. Meanwhile who thinks of public business? What does it signify that the gravest affairs which ever occupied the attention of a nation are waiting to be settled?

We go to the Senate and find another little cyclone sweeping all common sense before it. Statesmanship is what the people are asking for, but that commodity is at a discount for the moment in the Capitol. Mr. Sumner is also a combative man, and he has had his hands full of quarrels. He likes a fray, and consequently this must have been one of the happy years of his life, so far as it has gone. When Mirabeau was receiving about twenty challenges a day, he used to say to the last comer, "Sir, you shall be placed on my list, but I warn you that I can give no preferences. You must take your turn." In turn or out of turn, it is all one to Senator Sumner. He has attacked Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Stewart, and threatened to "read" them both out of the party. These gentlemen object to so summary an expulsion, and as reprisals are always easy, they fire off their heavy guns one after the other at the Massachusetts Senator. At last, Mr. Drake, a man of peace, solemnly stands up between the combatants and declares that "for the Senate this was a day of degradation before the country." Mr. Sumner instantly scents out another victim, and turns upon Mr. Drake thus, "Do you mean your words to apply to me?" The other lays his hand upon his heart and declares that he does not. So that affair ends without bloodshed.

We need not assure the belligerents that the nation looks with extreme satisfaction on these performances. To be sure there is, as we must mention once more, a great deal of very serious business waiting for some one to do. Our national legislators are of opinion that it can wait. Never mind the question of taxation. Do not even discuss Cuban affairs, the *Alabama* claims, or any other question of outside interest. It is much more profitable for one gentleman to address another in the language of a negro "minstrel," and for a Senator to make fun of the personal peculiarities of a fellow Senator. All this trifling is more acceptable to members of Congress than hard work. The people look on with a thought in their minds which by-and-by will make itself known and felt. The brawlers of the Capitol will then find that they have been engaged in wars like those which Lucan has described—*nullos habitura triumphos*.

Which are We to Believe?

On the 23d of November a Committee of "fifteen traveling preachers" made a report upon some alleged frauds in the Methodist Book Concern. They had spent forty days in the investigation, and had examined many witnesses. They reported, *inter alia*, "that the investigation of the affairs and business of the bindery has satisfied the Committee that there has been great mismanagement in this department, and that *serious losses* have occurred therein."

Upon this we stated, not without authority, that of goods purchased last year $19,000 worth were unaccounted for. The son of one of the managers was proved to have received an average commission of ten per cent. on all paper bought by the establishment. This amounted to about $15,000 a year—a dead loss to the Concern.

Now we have another report from a majority of the same Committee. We called the first one a "whitewashing" piece of work. We shall not call the present report anything, but leave the public to make up their minds about it. It simply says that there has been no fraud or corruption in any department of the Book Concern, and that the testimony has even failed "to sustain the allegation of losses." There has been nothing wrong whatever. It is all a mistake. We are told to go away and mind our own business.

By all means. But it really is necessary to ask which report the Managers of the Book Concern wish the public to believe? No. 1 says there have been "serious losses" and "great mismanagement." No. 2 assures us that there has been nothing of the kind. Now, though these reports emanate from the same Committee, they cannot both be right. If the statement of the majority of the Committee now put forward is accurate, how are we to account for the extraordinary blunders made in the first report?

But the majority of the Committee are not to be allowed to close the matter in this way. The minority demand a hearing. Their report we publish this morning, and the facts it communicates render still more extraordinary the conclusions arrived at by the majority. For, though not entirely satisfactory in its details, it is sufficiently explicit to prove that serious losses have occurred, and that the entire system upon which the Concern has been carried on for several years past is radically defective.

Among the reasons given by the minority for dissenting from the majority is this—that "nothing has come before us during our present session to relieve our convictions of losses and mismanagement, so insufficiently expressed in the previous report." On the contrary, the judgment previously pronounced seems to have been greatly strengthened and the culpability of the parties accused made doubly apparent. A sample item contained in the report is that of a broker's profit of $6,905 04 on purchases of $63,090 16 worth of paper made for the Concern, and another instance is given in which as much as thirty per cent. was lost by reason of purchasing through the same medium, instead of dealing directly with the manufacturers. It also appeared that $30,000 worth of leather was paid for by the establishment within two years' time that was never used in its bindery, but was disposed of in an unwarrantable manner. The points we have cited are sufficient to show the character of the revelations which some persons, for reasons best known to themselves, are endeavoring to cover up. Will the Methodist Church, after the investigation, [illegible] to end here?

Cuban bonds may not appreciate greatly in value, but the Cuban cause evidently gains ground in Congress. Senators Morton and Carpenter are strong men to champion what has seemed a losing cause; and now Senator Sherman, who cannot be suspected of partiality for filibusterism, adds his voice to theirs in advocacy of recognition. The Committee on Foreign Relations will not be able to hold back its report much longer, and when it reaches the Senate the contest will begin in earnest.

There is arrant demagogism, of course, at the bottom of the Congressional talk in regard to the American citizens imprisoned as Fenian prisoners in British jails. But there is much genuine sympathy, nevertheless, for all the Fenian prisoners, growing out of the harshness with which they are treated by the British officials. They are, as a class, political offenders—O'Donovan Rossa among them; and political offences ought not to be ranked in their treatment with crimes against property or life. The wrong of the British Government consists in classifying men convicted of sedition—which implies no moral degradation—with convicted thieves and ruffians of every degree. The refusal to discriminate in this respect is a cruelty which calls forth and justifies much feeling in behalf of these prisoners. If British authority is not sufficiently strong to pardon political offenders, at least it should not shock mankind by ranking them with common felons.

Next to newspapers, fiction is still the literature of the people. Even the philosophical community of Boston devours novels in a ratio out of all proportion to other kinds of literature. The public library of the city contains 152,000 volumes, for which an aggregate circulation of 212,877 is returned for last year. Considerably more than half of this, namely 125,378, was confined to 9,130 works of fiction. True to its instincts, however, Boston, according to the learned librarian, reads a large number of novels only to discover "the theologian, the moralist, the historian, the political partisan, the metaphysical thinker, or the traveler in strange lands that lurks beneath." Whether strictly correct or not, it must be confessed that the apology is euphemistically put.

The action of the President in withdrawing the Indian treaties now pending before the Senate seems to be justified by the facts. It appears from Secretary Cox's communication that the Great and Little Osages do not want their treaty ratified, because lands are to be taken from them and given to a railroad company; that the Sacs and Foxes object to their treaty, and the Kansas or Kaw Indians—all for the same reason. All these lands, to be relinquished by treaty, are rated far below their real value, and so are those of the Ottoes and Missourias, who also wish to withdraw their treaty. It seems, therefore, that these treaties have been mostly made for purposes of land or railroad speculation, and it is creditable to Secretary Cox and the Indian Bureau that they have promptly interfered to prevent their ratification.

Telegrams from Paris bear out the view we have already expressed, that the Paris riots have a deeper origin than a mere attempt to effect the rescue of Rochefort. The contemptuous clemency which the Government is said to meditate towards the condemned Deputy will not affect the real cause of the disorders. If the teachings of the ultra-radical journals mean anything at all, they point not only to the overthrow of the existing Government and dynasty, but to an attempt to overthrow the existing fabric of society besides. The establishment of a socialistic Republic is the dream of the journalists who, like Flourens, kindle the torch of revolution and then run away. The workmen are significantly reminded that as serfdom was swept away by the first revolution, a second is needed to abolish industrial bondage, and to rectify those inequalities of property which the new aristocracy of commerce is interested in maintaining. Socialism has made many sorry exhibitions on this continent and elsewhere, but was never, perhaps, worse employed than in prompting the late insane rising in Paris.

The mania for State division has crossed the Mississippi, and a bill has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature for separating the State into two parts, with the Missouri River as the boundary. So far as heard from, these new projects in political geography are as follows: New-York to be divided into two parts, of which one is to include Manhattan and Long Islands, with such other small fry as Staten Island thrown in, and the other part what remains of the State; New-Jersey to be so divided that the northern part may be "annexed" to New-York; Pennsylvania to be subdivided; Delaware to be pieced out with the fragments of Maryland and Virginia lying west of Chesapeake Bay; West Florida to be set off to Alabama; Tennessee to be bisected; Texas to be trisected; Wisconsin and Michigan each to yield up its northern portions to form the new State of Ontonagon or Superior; Missouri, as we have said, to be broken in twain. All these propositions have been seriously advocated, and some are in train of fulfillment. The mapmakers, at least, will not complain.

Our Panama correspondent sends some interesting items of progress in the Colombian Republics of Central and South America, and one of them leads us to hope that in a short time we may send our telegraphic message to Panama and Lima, and Lake Titicaca on the Andes, and have a Peruvian answer back in a few hours—nay, an answer from Valparaiso itself, since Chili will have her cable to Lima. To this end a line is to be laid from Cuba to Colon, on the Isthmus, and, at the same time, the Panama President, Correoso, is ready to welcome the sea-telegraph line which is shortly to come northward from Peru. The zigzag circuit would be still more complete if the wires were to cross the Cordilleras and the pampas to Buenos Ayres. No doubt Don Domingo Sarmiento will look to this.

While the new case of alleged cruelty at sea must not be prejudged, the public will not be satisfied with any half measure of inquiry, nor with a light punishment of the accused if he be proved guilty. The helplessness of emigrants at sea against ill-treatment is proverbial, and it has often been questioned whether legislation upon the subject is sufficiently strict and effective. At all events the record of occurrences similar to that now under discussion is fearfully significant.

The address of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, the new President of the Union League Club, very clearly shows that he does not by any means regard the public duties of that Club as at an end. He admits that "the emergency which called this organization into being has well-nigh passed," and that, under the present Administration, national questions are in a fair way of [illegible] ... but he believes that the principle of association may help to "purge our State, and particularly this City, from the miserable misrule which we suffer." We may add that all good citizens, of whatever party, will welcome so potent an ally in the cause of municipal reform. With the City already substantially under the thumb of Tammany, and with the elaborate machinery now set in operation to perpetuate the rule of a Ring by the sanction of law, honest men of all parties should promptly come to the rescue.

The value of a ship canal at the Isthmus of Panama would be immense for all the world—as all the world knows; but the great maritime Powers would profit most by it. The British Admiralty is already using that transit, by rail, for the purposes of the royal navy. Several hundred sailors were recently transferred from the war-ship *Zealous*, on the Gulf side, to the *Zealous*, on the Pacific, and as many "homeward-bound" men brought across. The expense was $40,000, but the Admirals Hastings and Farquhar, considered the "crossing" much cheaper than the way round the Horn, and they were of opinion that seamen will be interchanged in this way for the future, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They could interchange ships as well if they had a canal, which, if it would be a vast expenditure, would also prove a great saving in the long run.

Hasty legislation about ferry gates is to be deprecated for various reasons. While these safeguards may be desirable in all cases, they may not be always possible. For instance, the Brooklyn people affirm pretty generally that a system of gates would be a nuisance, adding greatly to the difficulties arising from the immense crowds passing through their ferry houses at particular hours. Where the traffic is only moderate, it is practicable so to regulate it by suitable contrivances, and so to prevent accidents. But even then the utmost care and watchfulness are found essential. If the enlargement of the houses, and of the facilities for getting on and off the boats, were attempted, there would be less rushing and squeezing, and people would be much better able to take care of themselves. The proposed method, at some ferries, would only, it is to be feared, simply create confusion.

The McCauley Memorial—A Case of Justice Delayed.

The memorial for relief presented to Congress by Mrs. Frances Ann McCauley, widow of a former United States Consul-General at Alexandria, Egypt, is one that should appeal very strongly to that body, both on grounds of sympathy and justice.

The claim is one for the reimbursement to her of certain extraordinary expenses forced upon her husband during his official services as Consul at Tripoli, and as Consul-General in Egypt. It is an old claim, often pressed and often delayed or denied, and yet as just and binding to-day as when the obligation was contracted—twenty years ago. It is simply a case in which an officer of the Government was compelled, in performing national duties on distant shores, to meet expenses, amounting to several thousand dollars more than his salary. Had not these demands been promptly met from the private resources of Mr. McCauley, the duties in question could not have been discharged. We have said that this claim is not only one of strict justice, but one for generous sympathy. Lieutenant Daniel S. McCauley was an officer of the United States ship *Erie*, when R. F. Stockton commanded the vessel sixty years and more ago, and when the late revered Charles Stewart was commander-in-chief of our naval forces in the Mediterranean. The importance of the consular and judicial services he afterwards rendered us for many years along the African shore of the Mediterranean, in Egypt and Algiers, appeal for the present petition of his widow, independent of its justice. We have not been content to let it go without a word in its behalf.

Twelve years ago the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations took up the claim of Mrs. McCauley, and Mr. Foot made an elaborate report. From this document it appears that Mr. McCauley was, in 1848, appointed Consul-General of the United States at Alexandria, in Egypt, and so continued till his death in 1852; and that certain peculiar judicial duties were devolved upon him during this time by a Congressional act, passed in 1848, regarding treaty matters pending between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte. The Secretary of State, on being appealed to, confirmed these facts from his official records. The only question remaining for the Committee to consider, was, whether, under the act of 1848, already spoken of, he was entitled to the compensation asked for. The act in question provided that there should be paid to Consuls "in consideration of the duties herein imposed, the sum of one thousand dollars, in addition to consular fees." It placed the Consuls in Turkey on the same ground as those of China in this respect, and even declared that they "should be responsible not only as diplomatic functionaries and commercial functionaries, but as judicial officers when they perform judicial duties, and shall be held liable for all negligences and misconduct as public officers."

But, when it came to payment, it was discovered that from the peculiar wording of the act there was a possibility of so construing it as to deprive the Consuls in Turkey of the compensation earned for the same duty, under the same act, by the Consuls in China. But the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations declared it to be "evident that the same class of duties and responsibilities are alike devolved upon the diplomatic and consular agents of both countries; and, in the opinion of the Committee, it would seem to be but reasonable to suppose that Congress intended to allow the same measure of compensation to each. To determine otherwise would establish an unjust discrimination between public functionaries performing the same duties and incurring the same responsibilities." The report, therefore, closed by declaring that "the Committee are of opinion that the claimant is entitled to the relief asked for, and report a bill accordingly." In this case what is called "relief" is simply the payment of a debt due by the United States Government, for moneys expended in its service, and amounting to many thousands of dollars.

Such, in fine, is a brief summary of the documentary evidence on which the present petition rests, and of the facts which will enlighten opinion as to its merits. We may express the hope that justice, though long delayed, will now be quickly and amply rendered.

Sale of the Thompson Paintings—Fifth Day.

At the morning session of yesterday pictures numbered from 961 to 1,080, inclusive, were sold, realizing $6,999 50, and making the total amount received to the close of the morning sale $46,932 50. The first painting of note disposed of was No. 1,005. A New-England scene entitled "Driving Home," by Bierstadt, which was purchased by Mr. Townsend Connelly, of this City, for $125. No. 1,006, by the same artist, a marine view at evening was struck off to Mr. T. B. Peddie, of Newark, N. J., for $110. No. 1,007, "Landscape and Cattle," by Willis, was bought by Mr. Lawson Valentine for $[illegible]. The following pictures were also purchased by Mr. Valentine at the annexed prices: No. 1,045, "Bacchus and Ariadne," by Brenet, $112 50; No. 1,047, a landscape by Zuccharelli, $47 50; No. 1,061, "Nymphs Bathing," by Boucher, $70; No. 1,072, a landscape attributed to Wilson, R. A., $[illegible]; and No. 1,074, "View of the Bay and City of New-York," by Havell, R., $75, besides a number of lower-priced pictures. No. 1,059, a landscape with cattle, by Rondel, F., was purchased by Mrs. Bates, of this City, for $[illegible], as was also No. 1,061. No. 1,066, "Females on Rocks by the Seashore," by Fournier, was sold to Mr. Lewis, of Michigan, for $[illegible]. Edwin Forrest, the actor, bought No. 1,0[illegible], "Portrait of Nell Gwynne," [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] picture of [illegible] for $[illegible], to Mr. Lewis.

ALBANY.

Judge Potter to be Reprimanded—The Sectarian School Law—A Flood of Petitions—Brooklyn Matters—No More Nominations by the Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 11, 1870.

The Assembly this morning disposed of the insult to its dignity, perpetrated in the arrest of H. RAY, by resolving to summon Judge POTTER, District-Attorney FRENCH and Officer BENEDICT before the bar of the House on Wednesday next to explain or apologize for their conduct and receive such punishment or reprimand as the House may direct. The remainder of the session was spent in the third reading of bills.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL FUND.

Petitions are flowing in from all parts of the State asking for the repeal of the law that was smuggled into the New-York City Tax Levy last Winter appropriating a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the Metropolitan Excise Fund of 1869 (about $200,000) for the support of sectarian schools in that City. As the entering wedge to the destruction of our common school system, this law, which was mainly in the interest of the Catholics—the open enemies of that system—has excited a good deal of feeling throughout the State. Mr. WHITE, the Republican member from New-York, some days ago introduced a bill to repeal the law, which was referred by the Speaker to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. JACOBS, the Chairman of the Committee, after keeping it for a week or more, has finally shirked the responsibility of reporting or rejecting it by moving its reference to the Committee on Public Education, on pretence that it was not a proper subject for the consideration of the Ways and Means Committee. The Democracy are very sensitive about showing their hand on this school question, but they have got to meet it and put themselves on record, and they may as well do it on this bill as any other. Some members, I am informed, have refused to present petitions for the repeal of the law, sent them by the people of their districts. Mr. WHITE's bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Public Education, which is composed of the following members: John L. Flagg, of Troy, Chairman; Lawrence D. Kiernan, of New-York; Silas Sweet, North Blenheim; James E. Pearsall, Glen Cove; Jay A. Pease, West Leyden; Daniel D. Barnes, Canaan Four Corners; Edward C. Walker, Batavia; J. Thomas Davis, East Greenbush; Samuel S. Lowery, Utica. The first six are Democrats, and the last three Republicans. The petitions for the repeal of the law presented by Senators, of which there have been a score or more, are all referred to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, of which Wm. M. TWEED, the author of the law, is Chairman.

BROOKLYN MATTERS.

The precincts of the Brooklyn City Hall must be deserted about these days. A quorum of the Board of Aldermen and a majority of the political hangers-on of that town have been hovering about the Legislature for the last two days for the purpose, as alleged, of aiding, with their combined wisdom, the Committee appointed to draft a new charter for that city. The Committee consists of JACOBS, CULLEN and Senator MURPHY, and it is said they have concluded, after holding half a dozen conferences, to recommend divers amendments to the present Charter, the leading points of which are to place the appointments of the heads of the different Commissions in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council, who are also to have control of the disbursements, and to elect the Board of Education on a general ticket after the manner of the New-York Board of Supervisors, so as to secure to the minority a representation of five out of the twelve members. On this last point, however, there is a disagreement among the Committee. As to the Police, they want to be independent of New-York, but can do nothing until the Tammany men settle their quarrels and come to some agreement about abolishing the Metropolitan Police and other Commissions. Senator PIERCE to-day introduced a bill to reorganize the Brooklyn Board of Education on the plan above alluded to, but he took occasion to say that he did not wish to be considered as committed in its favor. The bill provides that the members of the new Board shall hold office for three years.

NO MORE NOMINATIONS.

The Senate has held no Executive Session this week, and no nominations of any kind have been sent in by the Governor. The quarrel between His Excellency and the Senate over the McConihe confirmation remains in *statu quo*, with no indications of a back down on either side. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 11.

REPORTS.

By Mr. TWEED—Amending the act chartering the New-York Institute for the Blind.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—The Yonkers Street bill.

By Mr. WOODIN—Authorizing the North American Life Insurance Company to issue scrip to policy holders.

Mr. CHAPMAN presented the report of the Board of Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—Relative to the Brooklyn public schools; also, to improve Fourth-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. MURPHY—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to borrow and raise money by tax to meet certain deficiencies and liabilities.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Providing for introducing the European system of towage on canals.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

Mr. HARDENBURGH offered a resolution that the Legislature concur with the Canal Board in the reduction of tolls on persons and property transported on canals for 1870, below those of 1852, should such reduction, in the judgment of the Canal Board, be or become necessary to retain the trade of the canals; which was tabled under the rule.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate disposed of the following bills.

Relative to the appointment of Marshals in New-York. Ordered to third reading.

Aiding the Boys' and Girls' Lodging House in New-York.

Altering the map of New-York. Ordered to third reading.

Amending the charter of the Fire-proof Warehousing Company. Progress reported.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

The report of the Committee on Grievances, summoning Judge POTTER, the District-Attorney and the Sheriff of Saratoga County to the bar of the House for a breach of its privileges, in arresting and taking to that county a member of the House, Mr. RAY, was taken up as a special order. The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted without debate.

Mr. FIELDS then moved that Judge POTTER, and the other officers of the Court, be brought to the bar of the House on the 16th inst., to receive the censure of the House and have opportunity to explain their conduct; which was agreed to.

REPORTS.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—Relative to the Court of Special Sessions of New-York.

By Mr. JACOBS—Chartering the Bushwick Savings Bank; also, amending the act relative to savings banks; also, amending the charter of the Broadway Savings Bank.

By Mr. MOONEY—Relative to the New-York Excise law.

By Mr. HENNESSY—Chartering the Watchcase Makers' Society.

By Mr. CULLEN—To appoint an interpreter in the Brooklyn Courts; also, relative to Brooklyn Courts.

By Mr. PATRICK—Relative to New-York pawnbrokers.

The annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Institute was received.

BILLS PASSED.

Allowing the Hackensack and New-York Railroad Company to extend their track to the Hudson River.

Chartering the Carpenters' and Joiners' Association of New-York.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

A Murdered Baby Found in Gowanus—The Body in a Pine Box, Buried on the Jacob Morris Farm.

For months past Brooklyn has been blest with numerous foundlings, the offspring of inhuman parents, who have been cared for as provided by law—not the parents, but the babies. This part of the baby business not proving sufficiently sensational for some barbarous heart, it has developed a new and severer style, as the story about to be related will show. At an early hour yesterday morning, while Roundsman JOHNSON, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, was passing over the far-scattered posts of Gowanus, he came upon the marks of wagon wheels and the footprints of men in the snow, in the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, well down the road towards Bayside. Upon following up the fresh tracks he discovered a newly-made mound in a patch of land known as part of the Jacob Morris farm, long since used as a burying ground, but in which no interments had taken place since the year 1800. Suspecting that there was something wrong, he reported his discovery at the Station House, and yesterday men were employed in opening the mound in question. A spade being pushed into the earth it came in contact with some hard substance at little depth. The earth was then dug up and a new pine wood box about three feet long was found. The box was brought to the surface, and on being opened, was found to contain the body of an infant, apparently not more than four days old. Its head had been crushed in the most fearful manner, and other traces of violence were present. The Coroner was of opinion that the child had been a healthy one and unusually large, and no doubt existed as to the fact that the child had been the victim of foul play. The box and its contents were conveyed to the Morgue, where Dr. SHEPARD will make a post mortem examination of the body, and Coroner JONES will hold an inquest to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"IL BALLO IN MASCHERA" AT THE ACADEMY.

A performance of "Il Ballo" last night calls for notice only in the particulars wherein it differed from late representations of the opera at the same house. Signor LEFRANC, Mme. BRIOL and Mlle. LAMI sang, respectively, Riccardo, Amelia and Oscar as before—or even better in parts—and as before greatly to public satisfaction. Poor Mme. CELLINI, whose loss we were called on some time ago to lament, was replaced on the present occasion by Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY, who gave a rather hard, but sufficiently accurate and trusty interpretation of the unprepossessing character of Ulrica. The concerted pieces were well and trippingly sung, and although Signor LEFRANC was not in his best voice, and failed in the barcarole and other choice bits of the second act to evoke the enthusiasm he easily excited in December, he came up, as he usually does, magnificently at the close. Mme. BRIOL, on the other hand, was in the best condition and surpassed, as the heroine, her former efforts; and Mlle. LAMI secured a tumultuous encore for her first song, and kept up to the mark very nicely throughout. *Renato* was sung by Dr. VALENTINE, announced as "the American Amateur," and as making on the occasion his first appearance in public. It would be mistaken kindness to say that Dr. VALENTINE proved himself in all respects to be equal to the demands of this very exacting *rôle*. He has a pleasant baritone voice—which, for lyrical purposes, and in so large a theatre, at least, he has yet to learn how to use—an agreeable person and face, and a total ignorance of the exigencies of the stage. Dr. VALENTINE was ill-advised in attempting for his primary essay so dramatic and trying a part as *Renato*. Something lighter and less responsible would have been a far more judicious selection. We do not mean to imply that he may not hereafter become a great operatic artist. The noble powers of Mr. SAUTLEY, the English-Italian baritone, were but imperfectly indicated in his earlier performances, and a similar experience may be undergone by Dr. VALENTINE. For his sake we trust it may; but neither for his sake nor for that of his audience can we encourage him without further practice in smaller houses and easier parts to challenge criticism in the characters of the leading baritone range.

"Fra Diavolo" is announced for the *matinée* to-day, with Miss KELLOGG as *Zerlina*, and "Rigoletto" will positively, as we are assured, be sung on Monday.

Miscellaneous.

TO-NIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A concert in aid of a destitute family is to be given at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening. Miss ANNA MEHLIG, pianist; Mr. N. HAGEN, viola player; Mr. C. WERNER, violoncellist, and Messrs. SCHLESINGER and ANDERSEN, violinists, will supply the music, while a brief address is promised by Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA.—The first hearing of Mr. MOLLENHAUER's symphony, "The Passions," will be afforded the audience at Steinway Hall this evening. The poem is to be recited, for this occasion only, by Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.—"Dalila" will be acted at the French Theatre by Mme. MOREAU and M. WERTHEIMBER's dramatic troupe.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

Dr. F. H. VAN DER WEYDE, organist, and Mr. HENRY CROFTS, tenor, and Miss JOSIE EDDY, soprano, will take part in to-day's concert.

HARVARD ALUMNI DINNER.

A Pleasant Time Among the Resident Graduates—Addresses by President Eliot, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Joseph H. Choate and Others.

The Harvard Club of New-York City, composed of alumni of the Harvard University residing here and in this vicinity, gave its fourth annual dinner at DELMONICO's last evening. J. C. CARTER, Esq., President of the Club, presided. There were present at the guests' table President ELIOT, of the University; Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Professor E. W. GURNEY, Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM; Professor C. C. LANGDELL, of the Dane Law School; G. P. PUTNAM and E. L. GODKIN, Esqs. After justice was done to the good things of the feast, President CARTER opened the intellectual exercises by a neat address, in which he commended the University for its past, and augured well for its future career, playfully alluded to incidents pertaining to University life; announced the fact that, since his departure from the classic shades of Cambridge, he had, like the Roman of old, "hung up his arms in the temple, and retired to the arid and desolate wastes of the law;" and announced, as the first toast of the evening, "Our Alma Mater." To this toast President ELIOT responded, setting forth the changes which had been lately made in the curriculum of the University, and complimenting the alumni for having so well maintained the reputation of their educational mother in their various professional pursuits. He spoke also of the need, at this day, of teachers who were born such—teachers by the grace of God as well as by election. He considered the Universities of the country the best bond of union, from the fact that the most precious teaching now held out by them was the inculcation of public spiritedness. In conclusion, he was proud to say of Harvard that the good and brave deeds of her sons had ennobled the mother; and he assured the alumni that the University would never forget that, to be worthy of her proud past, she must excel that past.

An ode composed for the occasion by HORATIO ALGER, an alumnus, was here sung in chorus with fine effect.

To the second toast, "The Faculty of Harvard College," Professor E. W. GURNEY responded briefly, paying a high compliment to the alumni, and expressing his hope that in the future the vacancies in the Faculty would be supplied from their ranks.

The third toast, "Our Sister Colleges," was responded to by Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, whose address was replete with playful allusions as well as a beauty of language *sui generis*, to which justice cannot be done in a mere summary paragraph. He closed by proposing "The ancient and great renown of Harvard University, shared and yet amplified by all the other colleges in the land," which sentiment was loudly applauded.

The other toasts were: "The Reverend Clergy," responded to by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM; "The Legal and Medical Professions," by JOS. H. CHOATE; "The Press," by E. L. GODKIN, editor of the *Nation*; and "The Dane Law School," by Professor C. C. LANGDELL, lately elected to assume the charge of that department of the University. Several volunteer toasts were offered and responses made, it being after midnight before the gathering broke up.

It may be interesting to know that the seal of the Harvard Club is the same as was used when the University was founded, in 16[illegible]—a new one having since been adopted by the Faculty of the institution.

Sale of Paintings at Clinton Hall.

A sale of a small but choice collection of oil paintings, all by native artists, with three or four exceptions, took place last evening at the art gallery of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., in Clinton Hall. The attendance was large and comprised a number of our wealthiest citizens. Mr. J. F. KENSETT was represented by five pictures, which sold as follows: "In the Meadows," $175; "Genesee River," $[illegible]; "Landscape," $210; "Lily Pond," $[illegible]; "Roman Aqueduct," $550. Mr. S. R. Gifford's seven pictures brought the following prices: "Pincian Hill—Rome," $315; "Mount Desert," $290; "Home in the Wilderness," $[illegible]; "The Adirondacks," $115; "Cape Ann," $[illegible]; "Long Branch," $225; "Mouth of Shrewsbury River, with Gathering Storm," (the finest picture in the collection,) $[illegible]. Mr. Loop's "Roman Maiden" brought $115; Mr. Schoeer's "Blacksmith," $[illegible]; Mr. L. Lang's "Marguerite," $[illegible]; Ziem's "Constantinople," $[illegible]; Nehlig's "Amorce," $155; Troyon's "Landscape with Cattle," $[illegible]; Robbe's "Landscape," $[illegible]; Lambinet's "View in France," $[illegible]; Durand's "Old Man of the Mountain," $[illegible]; Gentz's "Harem," $[illegible]; Diaz's "Wood Scene," $[illegible]; Schoene's "Armorer," (small water colors,) $[illegible]. Mr. Whittredge had two landscapes in the collection, which sold for $[illegible] and $[illegible] respectively. Mr. E. Johnson's "Why Don't It Come," (girl churning,) after a brisk competition, was sold for $[illegible].

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a canal in Oregon.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, a bill providing for the location of Agricultural College scrip by actual settlers; also, with amendments, a bill providing for the sale of certain lands on Sea Islands, in Beaufort County, S. C.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported, with amendment, the bill relating to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, the bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Columbia River to Puget Sound.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Grounds, reported a bill to enlarge the public grounds surrounding the Capitol. Passed.

RECOGNITION OF THE CUBANS AS BELLIGERENTS.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The United States observes with deep interest the civil war now existing in Cuba, and sympathizes with the people, as with the people of all American nations or colonies in their effort to secure independence from European Powers; therefore be it

Resolved, &c., That the United States recognize the present existence of a state of war between the Kingdom of Spain and the colony of Cuba, and waged on the part of Cuba to establish its independence, and the United States will observe strict neutrality between the belligerent parties, as is their duty under the law of nations.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to call the attention of the Committee on Foreign Relations to the fact that the people of this country would not much longer tolerate the cold indifference of this Government towards Cuban affairs. It was but natural that a struggle like that now progressing so near our own border should touch the national heart. He trusted the Committee on Foreign Relations would take some action with a view to securing fair play on our own part between Cuba and Spain. His resolution did not propose to recognize Cuban independence, but simply a condition of actual warfare with a view to fair play hereafter.

Mr. POMEROY suggested that the resolution should be amended to declare that the Cubans were not only fighting for independence, which was due, but for freedom also.

Mr. SUMNER said the Committee on Foreign Relations had somewhat considered the subject, but that the facts before them, as to the actual condition of Cuban affairs, were not sufficient to warrant definite action.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that the fact that Spain had built thirty gunboats in our ports to put down, what it was said to be, a little rebellion, was a sufficient warrant for his resolution.

A question of order by Mr. DAVIS, that in its present stage the resolution was not debatable, being affirmed by the Chair, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the bill to abolish the franking privilege was then taken up.

Mr. DRAKE renewed his amendment to continue the existing privileges of the law in favor of publishers of newspapers and periodicals. He said the attempt was made by the present bill to repeal the provisions of the law extending to the poor man much-needed facilities for general information afforded by cheap newspapers. He believed that some amendment in the matter of newspaper circulation was absolutely demanded. The bill aimed to repeal wholesome laws without sufficient pretext, and he thought it had been made as odious as possible in order to secure its rejection by the Senate. Under the bill in its present shape a man living in the Rocky Mountains could have a New-York daily sent to him for the same cost he would pay for a newspaper published in the county in which he lived. This would operate to benefit great dailies while breaking down the country papers; whereas the true policy was to encourage the circulation of the local Press.

Mr. SHERMAN renewed his amendment to allow free circulation of country papers. He preferred this proposition to that submitted by Mr. DRAKE, believing the large newspapers could afford to pay postage upon their exchanges, while the county newspapers ought to have free circulation within the county limits in order to compete with the large dailies.

Mr. CONKLING said the bill would not take effect until July 1, and he favored its immediate passage and the enactment in a separate form of such additional legislation on the subject as might be necessary. He said he admitted the injustice of burdening a small county paper with the same postage for which a daily issue traveled from one end of the continent to the other.

Mr. MORTON declared himself in favor of abolishing the franking privilege for the reason, among others, of personal convenience, as the so-called privilege had been to members of Congress a great annoyance. He did not think the Government would save one dollar by the proposed reform, but preferred that the present measure should be properly perfected so that the same ground would not be gone over hereafter. He said the bill, as it came from the House, was regarded by country newspapers as a measure of revenge on the part of Congress, because they had urged the abolition of the franking privilege. He would not say there was any ground for this, but such was the impression.

MISSISSIPPI.

At this point the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid aside to proceed with the unfinished business, which was the Mississippi bill.

Mr. HAMLIN, with a view to take up the District of Columbia business, moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock; which was not agreed to, upon division, by a vote of 22 to 23. The consideration of the Mississippi bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. VICKERS delivered a lengthy written argument upon the relations of the States, the necessity of confining the departments of the Government within their legitimate spheres, and in arraignment of the reconstruction policy.

Mr. WILLEY said he voted against the imposition of conditions in the case of Virginia, not because he did not approve of the purposes sought to be accomplished, but because he doubted, not only their constitutionality, but their utility. Having voted for the bill admitting the State which contained those conditions, he would favor their imposition in the present case.

Mr. DAVIS expressed the hope that those Senators who believed the proposed conditions to be unconstitutional, would, in view of their oath of office to support the Constitution, vote against them, no matter what might have been their previous action.

Mr. TIPTON opposed the conditions, but if they were enforced he would not oppose the bill. He believed they would prove futile and abortive, a State having a perfect right to disregard them because Congress had no legitimate authority to legislate as proposed.

Mr. DRAKE called attention to the fact that the Senators who had seen fit to attack the Senator from Massachusetts, were those who, upon the reconstruction measures had taken sides with the Democrats. He would ask what was the meaning of the coming together in the Senate of the hitherto opposing and discordant elements in opposition to the policy which the Republican majorities in both Houses had hitherto sustained? If conservative Republicanism was to develop itself in the Senate as opposed to Radical Republicanism, he desired the fact to be stated, so that it might be known at once. There was a billing and cooing in the votes here, a dovetailing in the yeas and nays, between the Republican Senators and Democratic Senators. He would like to understand what was going on. Perhaps he did not understand it because his head was dull, or perhaps it was that there was something in this stage of the game that was not to be developed to the perceptions of the Senate and the country.

Mr. FOWLER said, however much he desired the adoption of a conservative policy, he feared the apprehension expressed by Mr. DRAKE would not be realized. He believed the accusations against the Judiciary Committee were idle, and proceeded to argue upon the general subject.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks Mr. NYE inquired on which side of the question the Senator had spoken. When that Senator first came to the Senate he could not get muskets enough to slaughter the rebels with, but he had subsequently changed his position.

Mr. FOWLER replied that if the Senator from Nevada (Mr. NYE) had occupied the position which he (Mr. FOWLER) held during the most trying periods of the war, his voice might not now be so loud nor the consistency so well established. Had he (Mr. FOWLER) in former times helped the slave drivers of the South to hunt down their slaves he would manifest a tenderer feeling than had been shown by the Senator from Nevada. He claimed that if the boasted friends of freedom in the Legislatures of Massachusetts, New-York and Missouri had been as faithful to the cause as they now claimed to have been, the slave driver would not have cracked his whip near so long as he did. It was the infidelity of those who pretended to have been the earliest opponents of slavery that enabled the slave driver's authority to continue.

Mr. NYE remarked that the difference between himself and the Senator from Tennessee, was that his own were follies of youth, while those of the Senator were follies of age.

The colloquy between Messrs. FOWLER and NYE was finally terminated by the Chair, who remarked that the expression "He returned to his wallow," which was used by Mr. NYE, was not in order.

Mr. THURMAN said the necessity of proposed conditions was assumed to be that they were essential to the establishment of a republican form of Government in a State. If the condition that voters should read was necessary to make Mississippi republican, by what privilege was Massachusetts allowed a place in the Union without the same provision being required of her people? So with all the provisions. When did it become necessary that to be republican the people of a State should provide a school fund and school privileges? He proceeded to show that these requirements were unknown to the Constitution at the time of its formation.

Mr. HOWARD made some remarks in favor of imposing the condition.

DEATH OF ANOTHER REPRESENTATIVE.

At 4:35 o'clock a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of Representative B. F. HOPKINS, of Wisconsin. [illegible] made by Messrs. CARPENTER, and HOWE, and after the adoption of the usual resolutions of respect, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES presented a remonstrance of the Boston and Albany Railroad against the increase of duty on steel.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. MYERS—From members of the Universal Peace Union and friends of peace in America against the enlargement of the West Point Military Academy.

By Mr. STRONG—From the cigar manufacturers of [illegible], Conn., for an increase of duty on cigars.

By Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, and Mr. STEVENS—Numerous petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege, and one from the cigar manufacturers of Penn Yan, N. Y., to restore the duty on imported cigars to $3 per hundred, and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. BURR—Authorizing the building of a bridge across the Mississippi River, at Clarksville, Mo.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—To amend the Bankrupt law.

By Mr. DYER—To provide for the further reduction of the army.

By Mr. KETCHAM—For the better protection of the Government in the purchase of supplies for the navy; also regulating enlistments in the navy.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. BOWERS—Calling for a report of the expenditures, &c., of the Freedmen's Bureau.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—Calling for the proceedings in the investigation as to the Lunatic Asylum of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STRICKLAND—For information as to the claim agents of the Treasury.

By Mr. McCRARY—For information as to the number of officers of each grade now on the active list of the Navy, the number of vessels in commission, &c.

By Mr. DAVIS, of New-York—For a copy of the contract under which the *Congressional Globe* was published.

By Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri—As to the charges against the bounty agents at Memphis, Tenn.

By Mr. CONGER—Calling for information as to the aggregate of expenditures for public and private purposes in the District of Columbia since the establishment of the seat of Government. Adopted.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House proceeded, as the regular order of business on Friday, to the call of Committees for private bills.

The only private bill that passed was one reported by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, to amend the act of Feb. 14, 1865, for the relief of ALEXANDER J. ATOCHA. The others were either rejected or referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, at 1:45 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, moved to reduce the item for folding House documents from $60,000 to $40,000, on the ground that the franking privilege being abolished there would not be half the usual number of documents mailed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, assented to the proposed amendment.

Mr. PAINE suggested that $25,000 would be sufficient, and Mr. DAWES modified his amendment accordingly.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to abolish the whole thing, and let every member pay for the folding of his own speeches.

The amendment reducing the amount to $25,000 was agreed to, and then a discussion took place on Mr. INGERSOLL's resolution to strike out the item, Mr. LOGAN expressing the opinion that this was another piece of demagogism, and Mr. INGERSOLL objecting to the whole system of distributing public documents and favoring the adoption of the English system, the furnishing of documents at cost price on application to the Department having charge of them.

Finally the question was taken, and Mr. INGERSOLL's motion was rejected. The same item for the Senate was reduced from $30,000 to $20,000.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, moved to reduce the item for newspapers and stationery for the members from $125 to $60 each, and the aggregate from $31,[illegible] to $1[illegible].

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to strike out the whole appropriation.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said it would be necessary to repeal the law allowing the members stationery and newspapers. It would be of no use to admit the appropriation unless the law were repealed.

Mr. MORRILL—We will do it.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—And I will vote for it.

After considerable discussion the amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS, of New-York was rejected, and Mr. MORRILL's amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, moved to strike out the appropriation for the reporters for the *Congressional Globe*, understanding that the publishing of the proceedings of Congress could be done at the Public Printing Office at $60,000 a year cheaper than it is done in the *Globe*.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that the question of the *Globe* was up every session, and yet a new contract was made last year, and he was willing to abide by the contract.

After further debate, and without disposing of the question, the Committee rose.

THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HOPKINS.

At 3 o'clock, Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, rose and announced the death of his late colleague, BENJ. F. HOPKINS, which occurred at Madison, Wis., on the 1st of January last. After a brief eulogy of the deceased, he offered the usual resolutions of condolence and respect. After remarks by Messrs. ELDRIDGE, WASHBURN of Wisconsin, PAINE and LAWRENCE, the resolutions were agreed to, and the House, at 3:30 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

Attempted Suicide in Brooklyn.

At 7 o'clock last evening Mrs. MARY LINNETT, wife of JOHN LINNETT, residing at No. 22 Wyckoff-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Information was immediately conveyed to the Station House of the Forty-third Precinct, and at once Dr. E. G. COLSON, of No. 202 Court-street, was called into service. He promptly and carefully dressed the wound, and pronounced the patient to be in a dangerous condition. It appears that Mrs. LINNETT had been caught in the society of a prominent politician of Brooklyn employed in the office of the Superintendent of the Poor by her husband under circumstances regarded as improper and indelicate, and that she resorted to this method of covering her shame from the world. She was still alive at midnight.

REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.—This distinguished gentleman wrote on the scroll of the Colton Dental Association, "Having had five teeth removed without the least pain, I express my gratitude and recommend the process as safe and in every way agreeable."—*Advertisement.*

THE GENUINE TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is the best and cheapest. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, Feb. 13, will contain, besides the latest news from all points of interest, near and distant, a quantity of Literary and Miscellaneous matter, specially prepared for Sunday reading.

With the usual selections from CURRENT LITERATURE will be given two good stories, one for the young folks—and other good things.

Prominent among the special City articles will be one on SWINDLING THE SEWING WOMEN—the wretches who cheat poor women of their wages; incidents of life among the lowly; how some "keep soul and body together;" operation of the law in their behalf.

And one on CARING FOR THE STRANGER—How the wandering and friendless are cared for by the benevolent; something concerning a model charity.

There will also be some TURF NOTES of interest; an account of a visit to Mr. Bonner's stables; sketches of his famous quartette of trotters; how Dexter and his associates are cared for; their cost and antecedents.

Also, a readable article, entitled "THE GOSPEL AMONG THE THIEVES," another chapter of the Church Militant; a burglar turned missionary—details of the work of evangelization among the London thieves.

And some interesting letters from our own correspondents, including one about AMERICAN SCULPTORS IN ITALY—their condition and prospects; outlays and profits; facts and figures.

Theatrical and musical news and gossip; good and timely editorial articles and notes; foreign and religious intelligence, &c., &c., &c.

The Sunday TIMES, circulating largely and reaching the intelligent classes, is an excellent advertising medium. It is issued very early in the morning, and is in the hands of the carriers and at all the principal news stands in the City and vicinity when the day opens. Advertisers will bear in mind the rule that advertisements must be received at the TIMES Publication Office early this evening to insure proper classification.

[illegible] JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

MILLER—PRICHETT.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., WILLIAM A. MILLER to SUSAN A. PRICHETT, both of New-York.

WELLS—BEECHER.—At the Centre Church, New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. G. L. Walker, CHARLES P. WELLS to KATIE D., only daughter of the late John D. Beecher, Esq., all of New-Haven.

DIED.

BUTTLE.—On Friday morning, Feb. 11, ROBERT BUTTLE, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Grand-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BURRALL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 10, FREDERICK A. BURRALL, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, Dr. Frederick A. Burrall, are invited to attend his funeral from the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st., on Saturday, at 9½ A. M.

CENTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, in the City of San Francisco, Cal., HENRY CENTER, son of the late Edward C. Center.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COMSTOCK.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, REBECCA M., widow of S. D. Comstock, formerly of New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wright F. Conger, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave Barclay-st. Ferry at 11 o'clock.

DAY.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, at New-Haven, Conn., ELIZA ASHMANN, wife of Sereno Day, in the 70th year of her age.

FENNER.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, at Irvington, on the Hudson, DRAKE E. FENNER, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Monday, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Train leaves 30th-st. station at 9 o'clock, returning leaves Tarrytown at 12:[illegible], and Irvington at [illegible] o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Irvington Station.

FIELD.—At Aiken, S. C., on Friday, Feb. 11, FRED. F. FIELD, of Field & Co.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAIGHT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, EDWIN M. HAIGHT, aged 51 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, in 55th-st., near Lexington-av., at 11½ o'clock A. M., on Saturday. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. A special train will leave the 42d-st. station at 1½ o'clock P. M., conveying the remains to Woodlawn for interment. Carriages will be in attendance at the church for those who may accompany the remains.

JEFFERY.—On Wednesday night, Feb. 9, Mrs. MARY A. JEFFERY.

Funeral services at All Angels' Episcopal Church, 81st-st., near Broadway, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

KIPP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, EVA M., daughter of Laurence and Eva L. Kipp, aged 1 year, 11 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further notice.

McCLELLAND.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARY A. McCLELLAND, widow of Rev. Alex. McClelland, D. D., and daughter of the late Chas. Dickinson, Esq., of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 11 Livingston-av., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

OWENS.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, REBECCA OWENS, widow of Thomas Owens, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, the 13th inst., from her late residence, No. 38 Lewis-st.

PITBLADDO.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 10, WILLIAM PITBLADDO, aged 55 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 28th-st., near 5th-av., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN HOESEN.—On Fifth-day (Thursday) evening, 10th inst., MARY, widow of the late Leonard Van Hoesen, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 228 East 10th-st., on First day (Sunday) afternoon, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WEHMAN.—On Friday, Feb. 11, URIAH W. WEHMAN, son of the late Uriah Wehman, in the 48th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITTEMORE.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, OWEN WARDELL, youngest son of Mary A. and the late Henry S. Whittemore, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 222 West 15th-st.

WOODS.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, LOUISA THURSBY, wife of John Woods, in the 51st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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(Own Manufacture.)
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be closed out before May 1, (next,) and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 Broadway. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on TUESDAY and SATURDAY will close at this office at 8 A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:00; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:10; F and G, 10:15. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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NEXT INSTALLMENT OF THE STORY,

to be published in the

SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.

Nothing will be omitted in the abstract which has any bearing upon subsequent portions of the tale, so that the disappointed of last week after glancing over the prefatory digest, will be able to take up the thread of the narrative as understandingly as if they had started with the author at the commencement. Strange scenes, for which it is safe to say that the most imaginative reader is unprepared, follow close upon the adventures which lend such a startling interest to the first three chapters. The marvelous circumstances attending the apparent death of the convict, Hildebrand Marvin and the removal of his body from the Millbank Penitentiary, are eclipsed by a still more exciting series of incidents of which the villainous and cunning "Jem Parker Silverton, gentleman," is the hero—if the term hero can be applied to such an incarnation of all that is cruel and remorseless. The means by which this smooth and artful scoundrel seeks the accomplishment of his revenge will strike everybody as something entirely new in the history of crime. The plan by which he proposes to satisfy his hatred and at the same time to secure his own safety, is particularly ingenious, and although there is a passage in one of Shakespeare's plays of which it may remind the reader, the results to which it leads transcend in interest any coup de theatre ever witnessed on the stage. The gay and debonaire Paul Seton, who plays such an important part as the Marplot of the company, is one of the best-drawn characters in the story. Brave and shrewd, as well as light-hearted and humorous, he stands out in bold relief as the beau ideal of a chivalric adventurer and vigilant protector of the wronged and persecuted. In striking contrast with this dashing and determined youth is the chief villain of the underplot—the sombre, moody, self-contained Graystoke, a traitor to all interests except his own. Bonny Kate, however, is the most attractive of all the dramatis personæ. She shines and sparkles among the dark and sinister actors in the terrible drama, "like a sunbeam dancing among the shadows."

If the opening scenes of the new romance have whetted the public appetite for more, the installment to appear to-morrow will assuredly stimulate the interest already awakened. In fact, the fascination of the narrative increases with every chapter until it culminates at the close.

Serial romances by the most popular English authors have long constituted a leading feature in the literary department of the SUNDAY MERCURY. Into that department, which usually comprises from twelve to fifteen columns of closely printed matter, nothing that is not original is admitted. Generally two stories by eminent foreign writers—printed from the proof sheets forwarded to this country in advance of the transatlantic issues—are running in the MERCURY at the same time. Light, superficial, flippant tales, like the pithless society novels that appear in the slip-slop London magazines never figure in the columns of the PEOPLE'S SUNDAY Newspaper. Such insipid mental diet would not suit the earnest tastes of its readers. Deep plots, powerful delineations of the passions, characters that interest the feelings and impress themselves on the memory, are the attractions of the grand historical and thrilling domestic fictions which European literary genius of the highest order contributes to its columns, and for which a larger compensation is paid than any other American publication can afford to offer. Nor is native talent neglected. Sketches and novelettes, illustrative of home scenes and home peculiarities are given side by side with these gems from abroad, and the wit and humor of every section of the Union finds expression in the TABLE TALK department.

One of the most noteworthy characteristics of the SUNDAY MERCURY is that

ALL ITS ARTICLES ARE ORIGINAL.

No stale news, revamped; no old stories rehashed; nothing in fact that is not written expressly for its columns is ever permitted to find a place in any portion of the paper. Messrs. Scissors and Paste, the leading editors of the Sunday sheets that stagger in its wake, would be superfluous in the office of the SUNDAY MERCURY.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEW-YORK,

in all its varieties, high and low, never had a true exponent until its many phases were portrayed, with graphic fidelity, in the MERCURY'S exhaustive local sketches and reports. Other newspapers have essayed this role, but their meagre expositions have been little better than feeble caricatures of the GRAND SOCIAL CARTOONS, full of life and color, which cover from week to week a broad page or more of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

When the Metropolis wants to see its own likeness it finds it depicted there as in a mirror, and when the rural districts desire a telescopic view of the lights and shadows of the representative City of the Union they turn instinctively to the MERCURY. Hence its vast circulation. Hence the universal curiosity which it provokes, and not only provokes but satisfies. Sunday would, in fact, be a dies non in current literature, as it is in business, but for the sparkling link in the chain of general and special intelligence thus supplied. The daily papers published on the day of rest have not space for the comprehensive details which the superior size of the MERCURY enables it to present. The issue of to-morrow, for example, will embrace no less than

EIGHTY-FOUR COLUMNS

of condensed type, an amount of reading matter equal to that of an OCTAVO VOLUME, or of four first-class daily papers. It is obvious, therefore, that in point of cheapness this organ of the millions has no rival in the United States. As a medium of communication between the world of sellers and the world of buyers in any department of trade, the advantages of its advertising department are well understood; a fact that is made manifest every Sunday in its crowded business columns. The same amount of publicity cannot be obtained through any other medium issued on that day when all classes have leisure to read. A large extra edition is always published when a new serial is commenced, and the commercial and professional classes eagerly avail themselves of these opportunities to address a larger number of readers than they could possibly reach through any other channel.

DO NOT FORGET
that the second installment of
MY LOVE KATE,
OR
THE DREADFUL SECRET,
will appear in the
SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW,
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HILL'S POEMS.—TITANIA'S BANQUET. Pictures of Woman and other Poems. By George Hill. Third edition, revised and enlarged. [illegible]

THE SHIP NEPTUNE.

The Alleged Cruelties on the Vessel—A statement of Captain E. W. Peabody.

Captain Enoch W. Peabody, of the ship Neptune, concerning whose alleged maltreatment of certain members of his crew so much has lately been said in the newspapers, desires the public to suspend judgment regarding the allegations made against him, until the result of the legal investigation now pending shall be made known. His version of the affair is totally different from the one which has been given to the public. Captain Peabody says that the principal complainant against him, John Brady, came on board his ship as a seaman in Liverpool Harbor Dec. 24, 1869. One Jacob Miller, another seaman, was in company with him. When the small boat in which they were, came alongside the Neptune, Captain Peabody threw them a line with which to make fast, when Brady, after swearing at to the last, cutting him with a knife, "Now, you d—d—, haul away!" This was the first word that the complainant ever addressed to him. When the two men came on board, Captain Peabody suggested to Brady that he (Brady) be more careful in the use of language. After the men had gone forward, the pilot, who was to conduct the ship seaward, gave orders that more chain cable should be paid out, the vessel being still at anchor. The second mate then had charge of the deck. Brady would not, at first, do his work as directed, and the second mate was advancing towards him to make him take hold, when he drew a sheath-knife and made a lunge at him with it. Brady missed his aim, however, and struck some of the wood work in the vicinity, heading his knife. Shortly afterwards the Captain entered the mess room to come off to land in the yawl. Brady came with them, and, while on his way, the knife was taken from him by the second mate. Brady says that the Captain, being in the cabin, heard a disturbance on deck. Coming up to ascertain what caused it, he found the second mate and Brady fighting, and during the melée Brady got his nose scratched. On inquiry, Captain Peabody discovered that Brady had said to the second mate "Take a stroke of work on board the Bloody Ship," and that the disturbance arose from the action of the second mate, who heard the avowal, but make him work. So far as work was concerned there was no more trouble with Brady during the voyage. There were five "bankers" as they are called, or forecastle bullies, among the crew, who had made the green hands not only their slaves but their property, but the crew knew of this. Of these Brady was one. Having discovered this state of affairs, the Captain provided berths for the green hands (four in number) in the steerage, taking them out of the forecastle altogether. By a system of espionage well known to sea Captains, he learned that the bankers had been quartered in the same boarding house with the men who are complainants against the Captain, and doubtless have been threatened with punishment unless they corroborate what ever story the leaders in this prosecution choose to trump up against the Captain and his officers. Captain Peabody denies the material statements of Brady and his colleagues to the effect that he (Captain Peabody) ever knocked down him (or them, or any of them) with a belaying pin, either of wood or of iron; he never heard of a belaying pin being thus used aboard his ship. He denies also, that the mates as to forcing Brady, or any other of the crew, to stand on their heads; also all the statements relative to the men being kicked by him; also as to his having used a heated cane or brass knuckles on any of them; he has not, nor did he ever have, either of these articles on board his ship. These complaints he says, all arise from the starboard watch. The port watch not only are perfectly satisfied with their treatment, but most of them express a desire to ship in the *Neptune* for another voyage. Offers have already been made to him, he says, through the counsel of the complainants, to compromise the matter on the payment of $500; but as the Captain considers the whole affair a blackmailing arrangement, he refuses to be bled. He says he is anxious to have the legal investigation proceeded with immediately, feeling confident that the result will prove his entire innocence of the charges laid to his charge.

The Alleged Gangers' Frauds.

The examination in the case of E. W. Farrington, an ex-United States gauger, jointly arrested with Lewis P. Wetmore, on a charge of making false returns on a large quantity of whisky, was commenced in the United States Commissioners' Office yesterday. Deputy Collector Ferd. J. A. Koop was introduced as a witness for the Government for the purpose of showing that he had found a return of fifty barrels of whisky, dated Sept. 2, 1869, purporting to be signed by the defendant; and that attached to the return was an inventory which gave the contents as 42,741 wine gallons. Revenue officers testified that the return was one of the kind which the Government intended to prove as fraudulent. Andrew Clark furnished some evidence, after which the case was adjourned until the 15th inst., in consequence of the inability of the Government to prove that the signature to the alleged false returns was in the handwriting of the accused. Testimony for that purpose is expected to be forthcoming at the next examination.

The Myers Perjury Case Settled.

Yesterday morning the litigation so long pending between John Myers, Sr., and George T. Chambers, of Astoria, was brought to a final conclusion, all parties consenting to withdraw their suits. Myers had brought five civil suits against Mr. Chambers to recover $65,000 for the loss of his son. On the other hand Chambers had Myers arrested for perjury, and on the preliminary examination he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The District-Attorney being willing that the case should drop, the parties agreed to it, Myers paying the costs.

The Hill Defalcation.

Additional evidence was taken yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields in the case of Morris S. Hill, charged with embezzling $20,000 from the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers, Westchester County, by means of false entries. Samuel Stevens testified that he gave the defendant $100 to deposit in the bank on the 8th of October, 1869, but that he had never heard of the money since that time. Testimony relative to entries in the journal of the bank were given by E. C. Gregory and Isaac H. Purdy, after which the case was adjourned.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 10, 1870:

BRICK AND STONE FRONTS.

Two tenement houses, south side of Seventy-fourth-street, 183.3 feet east of Third-avenue, 16.8x53, basement and four stories; F. Rollins, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, north side of Forty-first-street, 275 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 16.6x50, basement and four stories; William Mickle, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, No. 228 Henry-street, lease; 25.10x50; Julian Thomas, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 215 feet east of Third-avenue, 16x50, basement and three stories; George T. Dallinger, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 175 feet east of Third-avenue, 16.9x50, basement and two stories; Mary Hoot, owner.

Two stores and tenements, west side of Eleventh-avenue, 50 feet south of Fifty-fourth-street; 20x60, four stories; J. S. Stafford, owner.

One dwelling, No. 28 Delancey-street, 25.10x50, five stories; L. Bohmer, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 56 East Sixteenth-street, 20x56, five stories; Julius C. Lehmann, owner.

One dwelling, south-west corner of Fifty-fourth and Ninth-avenue, 24x60.10, five stories; John Flynn, owner.

One store and dwelling, south side of Thirty-fifth-street, 200 feet East of Eleventh-avenue, 25x50, four stories; Charles McKenna, owner.

One factory, No. 111 East Fourth-street, 25x75, three stories; Henry Kunell, owner.

One shop, north side of Fifty-second-street, 225 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 25x45, one story; Thomas Higgins, owner.

One stable, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Avenue D, 25x18, one story; Jacob Glock, owner.

One stable, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 200 feet west of Third-avenue, 25x18, one story; Howe Brothers, owners.

One stable, south side of Forty-first-street, 275 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 18, two stories; John Ovens, owner.

FRAME DWELLINGS.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Sixty-ninth-street, 125 feet east of Third-avenue, 25 by 48, two stories; P. Arnong, owner.

Three stores and tenements, east side of Eighth-avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 25 by 45, two stories; Samuel M. Schanz, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number of buildings	28
Brick and stone fronts	4
Brick fronts	4
Frame dwellings	11
Frame and tenements	3
Stables	4
Miscellaneous	2

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in the Chamber, President Oliver Wood, presiding. Assistant Aldermen Hill, Thompson, Schlichting, McGinnis, Alpers, Lyons, Gilsey, Wood, Lawrence, Cullen, Ely, Hall, Lynch

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, Feb. 19.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Feb. 26.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

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First Cabin. Payable in Gold.		Steerage. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	35

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LAFAYETTE...ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE...DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, April 2
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
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COLUMBIA...Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA...Mar. 19
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NEVADA, Captain Green...Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams...Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Guard...Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
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Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $65; Steerage, $30, currency.
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ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 21—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Parker.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.
For freight or passage apply to M. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain ...,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Through Bills of Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st. or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one ... the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

... CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 15. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, ...
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to M. G. WHEELER, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
from Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander Lewis. Commander Simmons.
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.
On and after Feb. 1, 1870, the steamers of this Company will leave Pier No. 30 North River at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Boston via Newport and Fall River.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 ... steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:00 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:35, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. ...
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. ...
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. ...
For Otisville and Way, at 7:30 A. M. ...
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. ...
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. ...
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot ...
For Hackensack and Way ...
For Piermont, Monsey and Way ...
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 2 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave ... Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: ... for Patchogue; ... for Merrick ... Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. ... Nassau-street, (Room No. ...) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-House, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1870.
GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, ALEXANDER FREAR, HUGH SMITH, Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 245 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 8, 1870. FRANCES A. KING, Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SAMUEL F. COWDREY, Trustee of Elizabeth Phelps, against ISABELLA AGNEW, Esther Agnew, Gilmour Agnew, Jane Ann Graham, Margaret Lockhart, The People of the State of New-York, and James Burns.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-House in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1869.
W. L. & F. M. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said above-mentioned office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 1st day of December, 1869.
W. L. & F. M. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NOBLE TEAM OF HORSES—TROT ... one 5 years old, one 6; a superior team. Also, top wagon and harness, single and double; Dusenbury trotting wagon, sleigh, &c. Owner going to Europe. Sold cheap. Apply at No. 6 Washington-square, east, three doors above 4th-st.; private stable No. 1, in the rear.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st.—Sermons for the people. Strangers cordially invited. On SUNDAY EVENING, the fifteenth sermon in the course ... on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.

CHRISTIAN WORK.—THE AMERICAN Christian Commission, whose object is to interest and aid the churches in the great work of Evangelization, will hold a public meeting in the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. SEAVER's, ... SABBATH, ... at 7½ P. M. The meeting will be addressed by Revs. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., ... of New-York, and Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, Secretary of the Commission.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, REV. GEORGE E. THRALL, Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY ... in the school building opposite the Court House, on 57th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. On SUNDAY, Feb. 13, Rev. RICHARD B. DUANE, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, will preach. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

BROTHER AND SISTER DURAND will preach in New-York SUNDAY, Feb. 13, as follows: Brother DURAND at No. ... Grand-st., corner Clinton, 10½ A. M., and at No. 128 West 24th-st., 3 o'clock P. M. Sister DURAND at No. 128 West 24th-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., ... Subjects—Prophecy, Signs of the Times, and Tidal Waves.

ST. PHILLIP'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Mulberry, near Bleecker-st.—There will be a series of Sunday evening services at this Church. SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, Rev. Dr. S. R. JOHNSON, D. D., Professor of Systematic Divinity, will preach. Services 7½. A collection will be made for the benefit of the Church. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNday School Missionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will take place SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. W. P. PAXSON, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union for Missouri, and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of the City Mission.

CALVARY CHAPEL, IN THE SIXTH Ward.—The new Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., Rev. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Pastor, will be open for religious services SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Rev. Dr. KENDRICK and others. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; in the evening, by Rev. CHARLES A. BRIGGS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Regular Sunday School from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. ... Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in ... Baptist Church, ... between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on The Necessity, Nature and Agency of Regeneration, and at 7½ P. M. on The Bible Description of Heaven. Baptizing in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday School Union will meet with the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES, D. D., and others. Subject—The Essentials for a Sunday School Teacher.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR. Themes—The Missionary History of Christianity, in the morning; Missionary History of Methodism, in the evening. ... Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. A. GONY, Pastor.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 300 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER. Evening subject—... Seats free. Seamen invited. Sabbath School at 9 and 2.

REV. G. GILL, RECTOR OF ST. AMbrose Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Evening service at the usual hour—7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. HOLMES, at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. HOWLAND at 7½ P. M., on the History of Ritual. At 4 P. M. choral service and catechetical instruction.

R. H. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGton-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—The ... Gospel prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts. Rev. P. L. DAVIES, of Camden, N. J., will supply our pulpit on SUNDAY, 13th inst. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Mr. DAVIES will also deliver the TUESDAY EVENING Lecture.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL'S Monthly Concert, at Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will be addressed on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. W. H. BIDWELL, distinguished traveler in Europe and Palestine; also, Rev. GEO. H. HALL and others. Public invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Question—Do the Scriptures Teach that the Righteous Go to Heaven at Death, and the Wicked to Hell or Torment? An answer to the question will be given. Service at 10½ A. M. All invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation, new building, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.—Social Bible Class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 13. Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-avenue, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ o'clock in the evening. All are cordially invited.

THE HISTORY OF RITUAL, AN ILlustration of the Conservative Power of the Church.—A sermon on this subject will be preached by Rev. Dr. HOWLAND at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPulchre, 74th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. All the sittings are free.

A POPULAR SERIES OF SERMONS will be preached in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church, 21st-st., near 2d-av. Opening sermon by Rev. HENRY MONTGOMERY, D.D., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken.

REV. JOHN GILES (LATE OF ALbany Bethel) will preach in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Dover and Water sts., on SUNDAY at 3 P. M., on The Prisoner in a Strait. Mr. MILES will also attend the prayer meeting this evening at the Mission.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free. All invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—A free lecture by Rev. JOHN H. BRODT in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Subject—Mexico and its People, with pictorial illustrations.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 23 East 29th-st.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach in the morning and Rev. WILLIAM M. JONES in the evening. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Bedford-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY, A. M., 10½, and P. M. at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEO. CHAMBERS.

REV. MOSES HULL WILL SPEAK BEfore the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects, morning—Church Property; Evening—Dissatisfied Children.

REV. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 13, at the usual hour. Subject, in the morning—The Second Birth.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the Chapel. All are invited.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th-st., Feb. 13, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. G. STEVENS, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MORMONISM.—IN HIS DISCOURSE ON SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square, Bishop SNOW will give the True History of the Origin of Mormonism. Seats free.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector of Grace Chapel, will preach in the evening.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN WILL preach in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. D. FOSS WILL PREACH IN the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church on SABBATH EVENING at 7 o'clock. Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

CHAPLAIN C. McCABE WILL PREACH at the Water-Street Mission and Home for Women on SUNDAY, ... Service at 3 P. M.

NEW FLOATING CHURCH.—REV. D. V. M. JOHNSON, D. D., will preach in the afternoon of next SUNDAY. Divine service at 3½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—5 V. WILLIAMS ...

CITY MISSIONARY SERVICES.—... other religious services under the direction of the New-York City Mission ... every SABBATH ...
... No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
... Lebanon Chapel, ... 3½ and 7½ P. M.
... German services—No. ... Columbia-st. ...
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 8th-st. Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.
Morning service at 10½ o'clock.
Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.
Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. ... Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at 3 P. M. at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 9 Greenwich-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE will preach at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

"LIGHT ON A HIDDEN WAY," WILL be the subject of Rev. J. M. PULLMAN's discourse, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Sixth Universalist Church; services at 10½ o'clock; hereafter the evening church and seats will be entirely free; services at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited both morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Hall corner Broadway and 28th-st. Subject—The Process of Spiritual Life by Grafting. Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, corner 7th-av. and 34th-st. Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 39th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. I. S. WILLIS, PASTOR 17TH-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—Mary's Character and Choice. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. McARTHUR, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, SUNDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

HEAR TRAIN AT TAMMANY, SUNDAY NIGHT, with as much of the Old Bogies of the Bible as the audience can stand.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. HASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking, pastry, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; no objections to a hotel or boarding house; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 419 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry and all varieties of dishes; is a good baker; City or country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 322 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chambermaid or laundress and fine washer; can do French fluting and is a good ironer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., new No. 252.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; country or City; very respectable, and a very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent baker; will assist in washing. Call at No. 238 6th-av., new No. 252.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by an American Protestant girl in a small family. Call at No. 420 Hudson-st., between Leroy and Morton. Inquire for Mrs. Robinson.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; is a good dressmaker and family sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Can be seen at No. ... West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing, or take care of children ... with servant. Address ... PALMER, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 ... 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general housework. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer; good reference. Call at No. 427 West 47th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

A LADY POSSESSING A GOOD EDUCAtion and wide cultivation wishes to obtain a position as a reader and copyist, or amanuensis. Address for one week Miss M. O. MARSH, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES' WORK FURNISHED AT HOME. No pay for ... sewing machines by learners. Apply at HOME SEWING MACHINE STITCHING CO., No. 43 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS Farmer, first gardener, or superintendent of a gentleman's place, by a young married American, who has been brought up to the farming business, thoroughly understands farming and stock raising in all the branches; first-class references. Address G. W. W., Box No. 6 White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man of experience, who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City references from former employers; would prefer a place where improvements are to be made. Address T. H., at seed store, No. 276 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY experienced, a situation as coachman; has the very best of reference from his present employer; is temperate in habits and every way fitted for the position. Call or address private stable, No. 62 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; (married, without family;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best recommendations. Address for three days L. GARDENER, Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener; married, no family; thoroughly understands all branches belonging to the business; highly recommended. Address H. B., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion as gardener; the best of reference will be given; his last employer can be seen. Address T. N., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a steady man; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

TO PROVISION DEALERS.—A THOroughly practical man, with fifteen years' experience in the cutting, curing and packing of hog products for city trade and English markets, desires an engagement; would go West. Address WARWICK & CO., corner 118th-st. and 2d-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOKKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED for a young man who has been with his present employers in the last ... for nine years; we can highly recommend him for honesty, ability and faithful service. Address Box No. 53 Station A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER in a wholesale concern; first-class references as to capacity and trustworthiness; middle age. Address H. H., Box No. 177 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED IN A COMMISSION Paper house to canvass City for sale of printing and wrapping papers; must have good experience and acquaintance with buyers. Address Box 3,207, Post Office, stating age, experience, reference and lowest salary. None other noticed.

WANTED—FOR MORRISTOWN, N. J., A nurse and seamstress capable of cutting and fitting children's clothing. Call from 10 till 12 Saturday morning, Feb. 12, at No. 66 University-place, northeast corner 12th-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE, to take entire charge of an infant; must bring best City references. Apply on Saturday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 1 North Washington-square.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN and traveler, for the watch and jewelry business. Address Post Office Box No. 270, stating name, terms and references.

WANTED—AT NO. 22 5TH-AV., A NURSE thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a young baby. Apply before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN TO travel South and West. Address J. M., Box No. 257 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COAL OFFICE. Apply at Nos. 204 and 206 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 10 gallons each. To be seen at No. 302 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

PILES, INTERNAL, BLEEDING, External and Bleeding, no matter how severe, instantly relieved and quickly cured with BRIGGS' PILE REMEDY. Sold by druggists, $1; samples by mail, 25 cents. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Newark, N. J.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPtion at No. 298 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPER.

PERSONAL.

TUESDAY, 11 O'CLOCK.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
KELLOGG. KELLOGG. KELLOGG.
RONCONI. RONCONI.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Miss KELLOGG, Miss LOWE, LEFRANC, RONCONI, and GIORGIO RONCONI.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, ...
First time this season ...
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG.
LEFRANC, LEFRANC, LEFRANC.
RONCONI, RONCONI, RONCONI.
Verdi's Celebrated Opera,
RIGOLETTO.
Seats can now be secured, at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SIXTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.
SIXTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 12, at ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7½.
For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director.
LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES.
LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE GREAT NOVELTY-PROGRAMME,
REPLETE WITH NEW FEATURES.
THE FOUR DENIERS. HERCULES LIBBY.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
NEW EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ACTS.
The very successful Equestrian Comicality, entitled
BILLY BUTTON.
CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL. SCHOOL.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL.
THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 12,
at 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.
General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle. Orchestra stalls, $1 50.

CHARITY CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.
At the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.
The following artists and amateurs will perform:
Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Piano.
Mr. E. HAGEN, Viola. Mr. C. WERNER, Violoncello.
Mr. G. SCHLESINGER, Violin.
Mr. J. ANDRESEN, Violin.
1. Trio, Op. 49...F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy
2. Quartet, Op. 76, N. 3...Jos. Haydn
3. Meditations sur les Preludes, N. 2 and 1...J. Sebastian Bach
4. A Short Address, by Mr. de Cordova.
5. Quintet, Op. 44...R. Schumann
Tickets for sale by F. W. Christern, No. 77 University-place; Jerome & Martens, No. 776 Broadway, and Pickard & Andreas, No. 71 Gold-st. Single admission, $1; with reserved seat, $2.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.
NO. 28—PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Concerts on the Great Organ every SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 3½.
Dr. F. H. VAN DER WEYDE, Organist; Miss JOSIE EDDY, Soprano, and
Mr. HENRY CROFTS, Tenor,
will perform TO-DAY.
Admission, 15 cents. Ten tickets, $1.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation Concert and Social Meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock. Members and their lady friends are invited.

SHALL GRANT BE IMPEACHED? GEORGE TRAIN AT TAMMANY TO-MORROW NIGHT. 25 AND 50 CENTS ADMISSION. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly instalments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.
Mornings, afternoons, evenings for children, Ladies or gentlemen can commence at any time. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. 43 West 18th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (south.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. For boys of all ages for business, college and scientific schools.

MISS C. HESSE,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 29TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 182 East 26th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 12 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

PARIS.—INSTITUTION ACHÉE DE MASSY, for young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, 57 Rue des Belles Feuilles, Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable house, large garden, superior education; separate apartments for ladies desirous of learning French.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 4 West 32d-st. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room; those desiring first-class accommodations may address with name, T., Box No. 116 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, will board for two, $25 a week; another with closets, water, fire and gas, $16, in the first-class house, No. 145 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 8 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Bath and other conveniences.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, THE THIRD-STORY front room, nicely furnished; large closets and every other convenience; references. Apply at No. 116 East 31st-st.

MADISON-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished; also, hall room; near 34th-av. Parties desiring board in choice locations apply to EVERETT'S LIBRARY, No. 78 West 34th-st.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.—A PRIvate family will take one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to board. No. 17 Clarkson-st.

NO. 358 5TH-AV.—MISS BUSHNELL HAS located, and will have suites of apartments and private table, permanent or transient.

GOOD BOARD—WITH A CHOICE OF rooms; front or back, first or second floor; new and handsomely furnished. No. 56 West 12th-st.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A NICEly furnished hall bedroom to let, suitable for a single gentleman; rent $2 50 per week.

GENTLEMEN, ALSO LADIES, CAN have board; nicely furnished rooms; reasonable terms. Apply at No. 27 Henry-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE MEN TO board at No. 153 West 29th-st., Room No. 4.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 164 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.,
T. W. ROBERTSON'S comedy of
SCHOOL.
NEW SCENERY. NEW EFFECTS.
NEW MUSIC.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAXTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEAHDER, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, HARRIS.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the Box Office for its repetition, it will be presented
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING,
Until further notice.
MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA
In rehearsal.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demand at the box office for its repetition, it will be presented
THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 12,
AND EVERY SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. C. WYNDHAM, Mr. C. MARLOWE, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HEILD, Mr. C. R. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss M. HENRIQUES, her first appearance since her severe indisposition, Miss E. TAYER, Mrs. J. SEFTON and Mrs. L. PHILLIPS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LAST MATINEE AND LAST NIGHT.	
The LAST NIGHT of THE SERIOUS FAMILY. AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX. THE SPITFIRE. TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX.	NOTICE. ON MONDAY NEXT, after much preparation, WILL BE PRODUCED, for the first time in this City, a new version of Shakespeare's tragedy of HAMLET.
The last matinee, WEDNESDAY, at 2. SATURDAY, at 2. AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX. TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX. GEO. L. FOX. AMINADAB SLEEK, TOBIAS SHORTCUT.	Fine scenery and costumes. A NEW COMPANY, interspersed with popular MUSIC AND SONGS. The Prince of Denmark, HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX. his first appearance in THAT CHARACTER.

The sale of seats for Hamlet commences on Tuesday at box office, and at No. 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
DALILA.
COMEDIE FRANCAISE.
THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 12,
DALILA.
DALILA.
DALILA.
Octave Feuillet's masterwork, in six tableaux.
N. B.—By decree of the Minister des Beaux Arts, Dalila has been transferred from the Vaudeville to the Theatre Imperial.
Mme. MOREAU in her famed impersonation of DALILA.
Owing to the importance and length of the work, this piece alone will be performed.
DALILA will be performed by the entire force of the
PARISIAN COMPANY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
To-day, SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
KELLOGG. KELLOGG. KELLOGG.
FRA DIAVOLO.

THE PASSIONS.
THE PASSIONS.
THE PASSIONS.
GRAND SYMPHONIC TONE-PAINTING
BY EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, and
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.
The Poem will be recited by the eminent Tragedian
EDWIN BOOTH
ON SATURDAY EVENING;
and by the distinguished American actress
ADA CLIFTON,
ON SUNDAY EVENING.
MARIA SALVOTTI, SOLO SOPRANO.
GRAND CHORUS.
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Dr. WM. BERGE, CONDUCTOR OF CHORUS.
ED. MOLLENHAUER...Conductor Orchestra
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EXTRA.
At Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Brokers' ticket branch, No. 160 Broadway, under Beebee; Ballman's, No. 114 Broadway; J. Y. Patterson & Co.'s Young Men's Christian Association, and at the hall.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
POPULAR MATINEE, SATURDAY, Feb. 12.
Mme. MARIA SALVOTTI, Soprano.
Mr. L. F. HATCHER, Tenor.
Mr. C. BERRY, the distinguished Pianist.
Mr. A. F. ..., Organist.
Admission, 25c. Doors open at 2. Concert at 3 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.
Now open DAY AND EVENING. The third Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the Water Color Society, Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, and several hundred other pictures and sculptures.

TRAIN'S LAST "BAD DICKEY" SERMON AT TAMMANY TO-MORROW NIGHT. GO EARLY. TICKETS 25 AND 50 CENTS. NOTHING EXTRA FOR RESERVED SEATS.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ART SALE
of the
THOMPSON COLLECTION,
still in progress, at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
Sales at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Notwithstanding the fact that these pictures are being sold for less than one-fourth their value, the sale will be continued until the entire collection is disposed of.
NEARLY ONE THOUSAND PICTURES
remain to be sold.
Every picture goes to the highest bidder, without any limit or reservation.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company ... shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M. on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $2,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, ... secured by a mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.
Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, ... between 4th and 5th sts., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, ... and a large lot of ... copper, brass, scales and weights, ... Also a considerable quantity and variety of medicines, in fair order, hospital stores, beef extract, &c., &c.
Also, two covered wagons, new, and in superior order.
Terms cash. A deposit ... All goods purchased must be removed within four days after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.
Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.
C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKS.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, and following evenings at 7 o'clock. Sale of the entire stock of books of the late firm of Messrs. Baillière Bros., comprising a large collection of rare and valuable Medical and Scientific works, also many standard works of great value upon Botany, Geology, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c., &c.; also a large iron safe, manufactured by B. G. Wilder. On THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be sold stereoscopic plates. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on 16th February, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern, thirty-nine bonds of the State of Arkansas, made to and indorsed by the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. ... inclusive.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. ... E. R.
4,700 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig ..., from Messina.

E. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE.—No. ... Maiden-lane and William-st., MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, carriage, ... baskets, children's carriages, together with large stock wholesale store. Cash deposits.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor.
EXCITEMENT UNPRECEDENTED.
THE DRAMATIC EVENT
OF THE AGE.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF SCENIC SPLENDOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES.
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC.
NEW AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
NEW AND COSTLY JEWELS, BANNERS, AND TROPHIES.
DEVERNAY.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
PRONOUNCED THE MARVEL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
GRAND TRIUMPH OF THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
THREE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
Seats secured three days in advance at the box office of the theatre, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers...JARRETT & PALMER.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
and
MISS CHARLOTTA LECLERCQ.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE
GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY,
Adapted from Paul Feval's Drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Captain Henri de Lagardere...Mr. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers...Miss LECLERCQ
Prince de Gonzagues...Mr. J. B. SHEWELL
The Regent Orleans...Mr. F. C. BANGS
The Duchesse de Nevers...Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zillie (a Zingara)...Miss IONE BURKE
The drama will be presented with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1870,
At the request of numerous influential citizens,
MR. FECHTER
will appear in his famed impersonation of
HAMLET.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL. SCHOOL.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL.
THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 12,
at 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.
General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle. Orchestra stalls, $1 50.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager...AUGUSTIN DALY
SURF!
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY.
SURF!
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.
MONDAY, Feb. 14,
THE BUSYBODY.
TUESDAY, Feb. 15,
The Great Parisian Sensation,
FROU FROU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

Faust "Blonde" Matinee.	LISA WEBER.
Faust "Blonde" Matinee.	Another Crack.
Faust "Blonde" Matinee.	ADA HARLAND.
Faust "Blonde" Matinee.	Another Crack.
Faust "Blonde" Matinee.	EDWARD RIGHTON.
Faust "Blonde" Matinee.	Another Crack.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE at 2 o'clock. Last time of the Pantomime GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW. Evening, at 7½, LION AT BAY, STRING OF PEARLS, BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP, SONGS AND DANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Streams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Prince's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner for the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

TRAIN "EXPOSING THE DOCTORS," at Tammany, SUNDAY NIGHT.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.
Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets, $5. Sold by
FRANCIS RANG, No. 401 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
CHAS. A. COOK, No. 56 Wall-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 385 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 21 Maiden-lane.
Consul-General F. KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
WM. A. POND & CO., music store, 547 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER, music store, No. 701 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, No. 820 Broadway.
JOHN WYGAND, No. 36 Murray-st.
For boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, No. 56 Wall-st., and HANFT BROS., No. 385 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT.
At STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, in aid of THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN. Among the artists engaged are
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Pianiste;
Miss NETTIE STERLING,
Mr. WM. J. HILL.
TICKETS, $1; RESERVED SEATS, $1 50. For sale at the principal book and music stores, and at the Hall on the day and evening of the Concert.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
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at 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.
General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle. Orchestra stalls, $1 50.

"THE OPERATIONS OF THE WAR."
A Lecture by
Professor J. W. DRAPER,
AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1870,
For the benefit of DISABLED SOLDIERS and SAILORS.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. May be had at the principal hotels and music stores, and at the door on the day and evening of the lecture.

VANDENHOFF
at Y. M. C. A. HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1870.

TRAIN'S EIGHTH SENSATION SERmon at Tammany, SUNDAY NIGHT. Showing Up the Clergy. Admission 25 and 50 cents. Go early and avoid the rush.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the tenth day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN H. LODER, of Rye, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1870, at twelve o'clock M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE OLNEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. CHEVALIER and GABRIEL CHEVALIER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John D. Chevalier and Gabriel Chevalier, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 28th day of January, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT WILSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert Wilson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of February, 1870. WILLIAM PHELPS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAMON A. LATORRE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of February, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Ramon A. Latorre, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. JOSEPH HAYWARD, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, supposed somewhere between Stone, Broad, Nassau and Spruce sts., a silver CORPS BADGE, with ribbon attached, and owner's name, company and regiment engraved thereon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the counter, Times Office.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

For some time past, PATRICK O'HEARN, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, kept a small liquor store at No. 23 [illegible]-place, in Thirty-ninth-street, near North River. Since Wednesday night his saloon has been closed, but the circumstance caused no inquiry, and it was only by accident that a friend forcing his way in yesterday afternoon, found the old man lying under his counter dead. From the appearance of the body it was supposed that he had died from natural causes, and it was certain that he had been dead for some hours. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning.

It was reported at the Central Police office yesterday that while patrolling his post Officer WYATT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, picked up a carpet bag in which he found the remains of a fully grown infant. There was nothing to indicate whose body it was, and it was sent to the Morgue for an investigation by the Coroner.

Post Sedgwick, No. 11, of the Grand Army of the Republic, met at the lodge room over Wallack's Theatre, under very pleasant circumstances, last evening, the occasion being the presentation of resolutions to the lodge by Colonel E. B. [illegible] on behalf of the National Encampment. General JOHN COCHRANE responded to the latter's address, after which an address on the objects of the G. A. R. was made by Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE. The exercises were also enlivened by the Sedgwick Glee Club, and Messrs. GEO. G. FOSTER and G. W. LOOP. Colonel JOSEPH FORBES is Commander of the Lodge.

The charge recently made against JOHN H. [illegible], of No. 132 Duane-street, of having sold several gross of matches seized at his premises after they had been placed in the hands of Government officers for condemnation, was dismissed yesterday. JOHN LOHRE, of No. 427 West Fifty-fourth-street, who is charged with having taken part in the alleged offence, was held for further examination.

The annual ball of National Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, took place at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, last evening. The festivities were well attended, and were greatly enjoyed by those present.

Last evening, Mr. WM. ANDERSON, of the *Herald*, repeated his popular and instructive lecture on "Marriage," in aid of the Methodist Church at New-Brighton, S. I. The attendance was very large, and a handsome sum must have been realized for this worthy object.

Mrs. LAURA C. HOLLOWAY delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture on "Charlotte Bronte," in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, last evening. Mrs. HOLLOWAY was introduced by Mr. FESSER, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta, and described the parents of "Currer Bell" and her early days. She portrayed her trials and troubles, and the circumstances attendant on the publication of *Jane Eyre*. She was an enthusiastic admirer of the subject of her lecture, and the many graceful passages were warmly applauded by those present. Her description of CHARLOTTE BRONTE's character and principles, and her commendation of her thorough yet earnest womanhood, met the hearty sympathy of all present. Mrs. HOLLOWAY is *petite*, but of very prepossessing appearance. At the close of her lecture she received a superb bouquet.

The delegates of the New-York section of the Northeastern Saengerbund held a meeting at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, last night, Mr. THEODORE HEIDENFELD presiding. Lists showing the number of singers of the several societies composing the section were presented. A resolution was passed that dues in four quarterly installments be paid by the active members of the several societies for defraying the expenses of the singing festival in the Summer of 1871, and a Committee was appointed in order to draft rules for the Saengerbund. The New-York section of the Northeastern Saengerbund, which is composed of a New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore section, consists now of thirty-three German singing societies in this City and neighborhood.

A meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners will be held at No. 156 Broadway to-day at 2 P. M., for the purpose of receiving suggestions or complaints from the mercantile community in regard to Quarantine matters.

Among the recent changes in the Custom House the most important is the removal of Mr. PHILIP HERZOG, Assistant Appraiser, Fifth Division, whose discharge arrived yesterday from the Secretary of the Treasury. CHARLES BUCKINGHAM, Jr., has been appointed at a salary of $3,000 a year.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Alderman MILLER, MICHAEL MONROW was charged with breaking into the premises of MALHEIM BROCK, No. 227 Bowery, and endeavoring to steal a quantity of tobacco and cigars, estimated at $3,000. Patrolman DAVIS, of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified that while on duty on the preceding evening he discovered that Mr. BROCK's house had been broken into by means of cutting the panel of the door with some sharp instrument, and going inside he found the prisoner with the property in question tied up in a bundle. The prisoner denied having any intention of stealing the property. He was committed in default of $3,000 bail.

The following is a correct list of the Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, elected on the 8th inst.: Richard Mortimer, G. W. Burnham, Frederick De Peyster, Jonathan Thorne, Theron R. Butler, Waldo Hutchings, Wm. R. Stewart, Henry Demarest, Josiah Jex, Edward Minturn, Abram R. Van Nest, Robert T. Woodward, Stephen Wray.

The records in the office of the Sanitary Superintendent seem to indicate that both small-pox and relapsing fever are on the decline. Yesterday there were but three new cases of the former and but two of the latter reported. No new localities have been visited by either scourge.

Mr. GEORGE S. MCWATERS has been elected a member of the Advisory Board of the Ladies' Union Relief Association. The President and Secretary, in announcing the fact to him, took occasion to express, in the warmest terms, their appreciation of the interest ever manifested by him in their work of caring for the disabled Union soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war.

JAMES WALSH, 30 years of age, living in Eighteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, when at work yesterday morning on the new building, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, fell from the top to the bottom, and received injuries which it is thought will prove fatal. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

In the TIMES of Monday was an account of the fire in the house of ROBERT BUTLER, in St. James, by which the building and furniture was damaged to the extent of $2,000. Since then it has been ascertained that an old desk used by Mr. BUTLER, which was suffered to burn, contained $600 in gold and $500 in currency, the property of Mr. BUTLER, and $200 in currency belonging to a man in his employ. Mr. HUBBS, the man who was injured, is in a fair way of recovery.

A *melée* occurred last evening at the corner of Canal and Elm streets, during which ANN SMITH, of No. 39 Park-street, was stabbed by JOSEPHINE ROSE, of No. 65 Mulberry-street, in the cheek with a pair of scissors. The assailant was arrested, and locked up in the Franklin-street Police Station.

Captain JAMES E. COULTER, formerly Warden of the City Prison, and now presiding at the Yorkville Police Court, was served with a writ of *quo warranto*, yesterday, preliminary to a trial in which his right to hold the seat instead of Mr. HENRY MURRAY will be tested. The Attorney-General will appear in the case on behalf of the people.

BROOKLYN.

The members of the Ross-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. CHAS. T. POMEROY, Pastor, have authorized the Trustees to proceed with the erection of a new church edifice on Ross-street, between Lee and Bedford avenues, and a committee consisting of Messrs. SNOW, JONES, FRENCH, KIBBE, PALMER, SWAN and ROBINSON, was appointed to coöperate with them in obtaining funds to enable them to complete the work. The sum of $22,300 was subscribed at a meeting held on Thursday evening.

The property owners on the line of Fourth-street, E. D., have resolved to have an act drafted providing for the widening of the carriage-way ten feet.

PETER MCGOVERN was brought before Judge TROY, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault, having struck JOHN BANNON on the back of the head with an iron weight. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

From the annual report of the Superintendent of the City Hospital it appears that 1,777 persons have been aided in that institution during the year; 328 accidental cases were taken into the hospital. Of the patients 1,244 were seamen. The total receipts for the past year were $42,408 79, while the expenses are stated at $70,000.

Yesterday afternoon the Union ferry boat *Union* ran into the bow of the *Mineola* as she was going into the slip on the New-York side, tearing away her own guards, and becoming for awhile so entangled as to render extrication difficult for some time. No person was injured.

Eight hundred and sixty-eight patients received gratuitous treatment at the Williamsburg Dispensary last month, and 1,036 prescriptions were dispensed.

The residents in Livingston-street are beginning to express dissatisfaction with the Fiske pavement, which the Water Board authorized to be laid down there last Summer.

The Association for improving the Condition of the Poor assisted during the month of January 3,567 families, of nearly 9,000 persons, at a cost of $6,038 55. Rev. S. BAYLIS says that, although much suffering has been alleviated, there has been much that the Association, for want of means, could not reach.

On Monday evenings from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock, a religious reunion is held in St. Ann's Chapel, Clinton-street, near Livingston, for prayer and praise and exhortation. It is designed for the cultivation of the divine blessing upon the churches in Brooklyn, and for the promotion of Christian fellowship.

LONG ISLAND.

Work on the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad, which has been suspended for a few days on account of the inclement weather and the absence of material, is being pushed with vigor. The grading of the entire length of the road is completed, and the laborers have been discharged. A cargo of rails was received last week, which it is thought will be sufficient to carry the road into Sag Harbor. It is intended that trains shall be running into that village early in the Spring. A special train passed over the road as far as Southampton a few days since. Depot sites have been fixed upon and secured for nearly the entire distance of the road, and work will be commenced on the buildings immediately.

The numerous friends of Rev. Dr. BARTLETT, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Astoria, paid him their annual donation visit on Thursday evening. After a few hours spent in social and friendly intercourse, interspersed with discussions of the many good things provided for the occasion, the company took their departure, having the good dominie better off in this world's goods to the amount of $260 in cash, a beautiful Florence sewing machine, from some entirely unknown source, and the usual barrel of flour from the Temperance Society.

A few evenings since a series of burglaries were perpetrated in Sag Harbor. The thieves succeeded in effecting an entrance into the house of Widow SLATE, stole a quantity of provisions, and made their escape. Four other dwellings were visited in the village the same night, but the robbers were frightened away before they had secured any plunder.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Justice TAPPEN has issued another writ of *certiorari* in the matter of opening Berrian-avenue, in the town of West Farms. It is understood that arguments are to be heard at the General Term of the Supreme Court to be held in Brooklyn next Monday.

The protracted meetings recently commenced at the M. E. Church, Sing Sing, continue with unabated interest. Eighteen new converts united with the church on Sunday last.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the upper section of Tarrytown has been called, with a view to voting on the question whether they are willing to be taxed for macadamized streets or not.

The Committee appointed some time ago to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Portchester and Ridgefield Railroad, and obtain the right of way, have met with sufficient encouragement to induce the directors to advertise for proposals to grade the road and build the bridges.

To-morrow the new chapel building and organ of the M. E. Church, Mamaroneck, will be inaugurated with appropriate services. Preaching at 10:30 o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. RIDGAWAY, of New-York, and 7:15 P. M., by Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of New-Rochelle. Prayer meeting and love feast at 9 A. M., and special Sunday School exercises at 3 P. M. in the chapel. Mr. J. PUNDERFORD, of New-Haven, will preside at the organ. Services will be held during the succeeding week every afternoon at 3, and evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The recent cold nights have filled the Hudson River with a large quantity of ice. Already ice men between Hudson and Albany are at work, but the ice gathered is of an inferior quality. They say that if the steamboat *Connecticut* had ceased running through it they would now have a good supply. The last time that vessel went south ice men stood on the piers at Castleton and Athens, and hooted and yelled at her, and once it was thought the progress of the vessel would be interfered with.

A freight train ran off the track yesterday at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson River Railroad, the cars obstructing both tracks, and seriously interfering with the running of regular passenger trains. So far as heard from no one was hurt.

NEW-JERSEY.

Late on Thursday night JAMES MAGEHAN and TERENCE REILLY attacked the residence of MARGARET SHEEHAN, on Warren-street. After they had broken the doors and windows of the old woman's house, they struck her a violent blow with a missile on the head. After demolishing four other residences, and brutally assaulting their inmates, they broke into the saloon of MICHAEL MCCHRYSTAL, and were in the act of demolishing glasses and decanters, when they were captured by a posse of Police, but not without considerable trouble. Both parties are unfavorably known in Newark. They were committed to jail yesterday evening to await trial.

In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, a constable of Union township, named MICHAEL CASEY, was placed on trial on a charge of failing to serve a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace for the arrest of a woman named DELIA PRICE, accused of assault and battery. CASEY subsequently brought Mrs. PRICE before the Justice, and went bail for her appearance, but she never appeared. Yesterday she appeared in Court, and was rearrested, when a *nolle prosequi* was entered in behalf of CASEY.

Late on Thursday night two truck drivers, named JAMES COSTELLO and ENOCH BULSON, while crossing the Central Railroad track, on the plank road, were run into by a Newark inward bound train and hurled from their seats a distance of twenty feet, and the vehicle totally demolished. The men sustained severe injuries, but it is expected they will recover. Two drivers who were on another truck say that no bell was rung nor whistle blown.

Mr. TOMKINS, the projector of the Newark Park project, addressed the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the lower House of the Legislature in favor of the scheme. In order to establish the Park it is proposed to issue $1,000,000 bonds, to pay the interest on which for the first five years, the property surrounding the Park is to be assessed in the sum of $350,000. The Committee listened attentively to Mr. TOMKINS' remarks, but made no suggestion of their probable action in the premises.

A farmer named DOYLE, residing in Green Brook, Somerset County, is wanted on a charge of stealing mowing machines, horse rakes, and other farming implements and wearing apparel from his neighbors. A few days ago a young lad went in search of an ox chain to DOYLE's, and saw several kegs of paint concealed in the hay mow, which discovery led to a general investigation, which resulted in the finding of the foregoing articles. DOYLE has absconded.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—American Securities and Stocks opened firm. The following table exhibits the course of prices during the day:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	87¼	87¼	87¼
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	87¼	87¼	87¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	86¾	86	86¾
United States 10-40s	85¾	[illegible]	85¾
Illinois Central R. R. shares	114	112	112
Erie Railroad shares	20¼	20¼	20
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	27¼	27	27

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 35c. Closed steady. Rentes, 73f. 35c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active at 92@92¼, and closed firm at 92¼@92¼.

LONDON, Feb. 11—4 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. American Securities closed quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, 87; 1867, 86¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 111¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—Noon.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken for export and 9,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 399,000 bales, of which 187,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 65,000 bales, of which 24,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—4:30 P. M.—Flour firmer. Corn, 27s. ₱ quarter for European. Peas, 35s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Wheat, 8s. 11d. ₱ cental for California; 7s. 4d.@7s. 5d. for Red Western, and 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d. for Red Winter. Lard, 69s. ₱ cwt. Pork, 98s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

The stock of Cotton afloat bound to this port is 362,000 bales, of which 127,000 bales are American.

The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 30,000 quarters, of which 27,000 were American.

HAVRE, Feb. 11.—Cotton opened quiet for both.

BREMEN, Feb. 11.—Petroleum opened heavy at 6 thalers 28 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 11.—Petroleum opened firmer at 15 marc bancos and 14 schilling.

ANTWERP, Feb. 11.—Petroleum opened firm at 58f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Feb. 11—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum easier. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Cakes £10 10s. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Feb. 11.—Petroleum closed firm at 58f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—SUGARS active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 11 reals. EXCHANGE firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—EXCHANGE flat and unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer and unsettled; [illegible] for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was unsettled and firmer at [illegible], cash and seller February; [illegible] seller March. CORN dull at [illegible] for No. 2; in the afternoon unchanged. OATS dull at [illegible] for No. 2. RYE quiet and firm at 72c. for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2. BARLEY dull at [illegible] for No. 2. HIGHWINES steady at [illegible]. MESS PORK excited, closing at $27. LARD quiet and firmer and [illegible] higher; [illegible], cash and seller March. MEATS firmer; Dry-salted Shoulders, 10¼c.; Rough Sides, 13c.; Short Rib Middles, 14c.; Green Hams, 13¼c.@14c.; Sweet-pickled Hams, 16c. Dressed HOGS dull at $10 75. Live HOGS firm and advanced 10c.@25c.; sales at $8 50@$9 25 for common to extra Prime. CATTLE moderately active at $4 40@$6 for fair Cows to extra choice Steers. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,100 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR—Low grades firm; Superfine, $4 30; Extra, $4 50@$4 65; Double Extra, [illegible]; Treble Extra to Choice Family, $5 [illegible]

[illegible] WHEAT [illegible] quiet. CORN [illegible]. OATS [illegible]. LARD [illegible]; Sides, [illegible]. [illegible] dull, and [illegible] at 45 [illegible]. Flour, 1,000 bbls.; [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—COTTON nominal; low grades weak; better qualities firm; Middling Orleans, 24¼c.; sales to-day, 3,350 bales; receipts, 14,[illegible] bales; exports, to Liverpool, 4,391 bales; to Barcelona, [illegible] bales; total receipts of the week, 55,[illegible] bales; exports, to Liverpool, 36,770 bales; to Havre, 3,[illegible] bales; to Barcelona, 3,[illegible] bales; to Vera Cruz, 1,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 3,094 bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales; stock, 236,737 bales. CORN dull and easier at $1 [illegible]. FLOUR at $5 40@$5 50. OATS at 60c. BRAN at $1 [illegible]. HAY [illegible]. PORK at $30 25. BACON firm at 13¾c.@17¾c. [illegible]. HAMS at 18½c.@19½c. LARD at 16¼c.@18¼c. WHISKY [illegible]. SUGAR dull. MOLASSES—Prime at 75c.@80c. COFFEE active; Western Rectified at 93c.@95c. Fair [illegible]. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 125½. New-York Sight, ⅛ P cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN in better demand, large portion of the receipts [illegible]. RYE steady at 88c.@90c. OATS dull at 50c.@52c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON steady; Middling, 24¼c. WHISKY firm at 98c. Live HOGS firm at $9 25@$9 50; receipts, 1,050 head. MESS PORK, $27. Bulk MEATS firm and quiet; Shoulders, 10½c.@11c.; Sides, 14¼c.@15c. BACON firm; Clear Sides sought, and held at 16¼c.; Clear Ribs, 15c.; Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c.; Sugar-cured HAMS unchanged, with a light demand. LARD dull; Prime Steam sold at [illegible]; Kettle, 16c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying, par selling.

OSWEGO, Feb. 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White, and $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20@$1 22. CORN dull at $1 02. BARLEY held at $1 05 for Prime Up-lake Canada. CORNMEAL, $1 35 for Bolted, and $1 25 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $28@$30; Middlings, $30@$35 ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 85c.; to New-York, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—TOBACCO—Sales, 51 hhds. at $7 60@$8 for trashed leaf; $9 50@$9 75 for Sound Lugs; $10@$13 for Low to Medium Leaf. COTTON more active; sales 90 bales; Low Middling, 22c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT quiet at $1 10@$1 15. CORN quiet at 82c. OATS quiet at 52c. RYE quiet at 92c. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Ribs, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 18¼c. LARD—Prime Tierce, 16¼c. WHISKY, 95c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR in improved demand; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 75; Ohio do., $6 [illegible]. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 23@$1 25; White, [illegible]. RYE and CORN unchanged. OATS steady at 55c.@56c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 15c.; Refined, [illegible]. GROCERIES inactive. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY steady at 97c. for wood and 98c. for iron-bound.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 05. CORN—Small lots of New sold at 77c.; Old, 80c. OATS nominal at 50c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; quoted at 75c.@80c., according to quality. PEAS nominal at 90c. HIGHWINES—Small trade at 96c. PORK dull at $28 25. LARD dull at 16c.@16½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 11.—COTTON closed dull and easier; Middling, 23c.; total receipts of the week, 7,199 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,251 bales; to the Continent, 1,101 bales; coastwise, 1,875 bales; sales of the week, 7,050 bales; stock on hand, 63,322 bales, of which 15,700 are on shipboard; sales to-day, 600 bales; receipts, 500 bales; exports, 3,100 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—COTTON closed weak; Low Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; receipts to-day, 1,150 bales; exports coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 142 bales. Total receipts of the week, 4,000 bales; exports coastwise, 4,301 bales; sales of the week, 507 bales; stock, 3,940 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—COTTON closed dull at 23c.@23½c.; total receipts of the week, 891 bales; exports, coastwise, 730 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, 1,387 bales; total sales of the week, 259 bales. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 45c. [illegible] at $1 [illegible]. TAR [illegible].

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.—COTTON irregular at 22½c.; receipts, 1,200 bales; exports, 700 bales; total receipts of the week, 11,804 bales; exports, 1,[illegible] bales; stock, 38,421 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 80c.@85c. OATS, 60c.@62c. LARD, 16c.@17¼c. PORK, $28 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 15¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 4,650 bales; coastwise, [illegible]; total, 4,650 bales; exports to the Continent, 3 bales; coastwise, 1,300 bales; stock on hand, 24,351 bales; sales of the week, 2,750 bales. Market to-day quiet and steady; Middling, 23c.; low Middling, 22c.; [illegible].

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 11.—COTTON in moderate demand and prices firm; Good Ordinary, 19½c.@20c.; net receipts of the week, 6,690 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,112 bales; to New-York, 1,383 bales; to New-Orleans, 37 bales; to Providence, 327 bales; sales of the week, 4,400 bales; stock, 25,700 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 1,320 bales; coastwise, 1,490 bales; total, 2,810 bales; exports to Great Britain, 330 bales; to the Continent, 3,501 bales; sales of the week, 1,250 bales; stock, 11,400 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 24c.; net receipts of the week, 1,420 bales; coastwise, 5,700 bales; total, 7,120 bales; sales of the week, 1,400 bales; stock, 6,500 bales; sales to-day, 300 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—COTTON closed quiet but steady; sales to-day, 370 bales; receipts, 800 bales; Middling, 22½c.@22¾c.; sales of the week, 2,150 bales; receipts, 3,900 bales; stock, 15,200 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—FLOUR, $4 75@$5 50. WHEAT—Sales of choice at $1 62. LEGAL TENDERS, 88½.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 11.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 173 bales.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 25 bales.

[Advertisement.]

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

Differs from the usual preparations of malt, such as ale, porter, &c., in many particulars, the more important of which are as follows:

1st. It contains less alcohol, and is therefore less stimulating, making it a desirable remedy in the inflammatory type of disease, where a tonic and supporting remedy is wished.

2d. The saccharine and nutritive elements exist in this EXTRACT in much larger proportion than in the common forms of malt. It is this that makes it a nourishing and a strengthening drink.

3d. We claim superiority for its purity. Other preparations are adulterated, and are adulterated, for the sake of which they are so cheaply made. It is well known, however, that this property is so often, not so much upon the alcohol as upon poisonous adulterations.

4th. It is a most useful stomachic and tonic, depending upon the bitter and aromatic elements of which it is composed, promotes the appetite, assists the digestive process, &c.

5th. It is more palatable and agreeable than ale, porter, &c. These are repugnant to the tastes of many, and cannot be easily taken, while HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT forms a salubrious and refreshing beverage which women and children can drink with pleasure and safety at all times.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

TARRANT & Co., No. 278 Greenwich-street,
Sole Agents for the United States, &c.

[Advertisement.]

It is a matter of astonishment to us that bank officers who pay such large sums for safety vaults, burglar-proof locks, steel-lined chests, and all the other very proper protections against robbery, should not add, at the very trifling expense required, one of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARMS. With this, well arranged, a gong might be set ringing on the first opening of the door or window of a banking house making sufficient noise to waken a whole village. It is well worth the attention of those interested, and we write solely for their benefit from our own knowledge, without any solicitation from the owners of that invention.—From the Money Article of the New-York Journal of Commerce, Jan. 24, 1870.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. Soap still increasing in popularity. Housekeepers find it the cheapest in the end, and so instruct their friends. All first-class grocers keep it. Depot No. 350 Washington-street.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 11—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Snow squall.	[illegible]
Halifax	W.	Clear.	[illegible]
Boston	W.	Clear.	[illegible]
New-York	W.	Clear.	[illegible]
Philadelphia	W.	Clear.	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear.	[illegible]
Washington	W.	Cloudy.	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Cloudy.	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Clear.	[illegible]
Charleston	N. E.	Clear.	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	Clear.	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	Clear.	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	Clear.	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	Cloudy.	[illegible]
Pittsburg	S. W.	Cloudy.	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	Cloudy.	[illegible]
Louisville	S. E.	Cloudy.	[illegible]
Mobile	S.	Foggy.	[illegible]
New-Orleans	S. W.	Cloudy.	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	Clear.	[illegible]
Havana	E.	Clear.	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana, &c.—Mrs. Thompson and family, Mr. Varona and family, C. M. Standart, E. M. Standart, John K. Beale, George [illegible], Mrs. Anna Moss, J. M. Chrabaya, E. Lashbury, Judah Van Praag, Major Keating, J. G. De la Vega, [illegible] [illegible], Dr. L. Goldsmith, W. P. G. Mullen, [illegible] [illegible]

In steamship [illegible], from Savannah.—James [illegible] and wife, A. Holmes, wife and child, J. M. [illegible], Lewis Wood, [illegible] [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Miss Carrie J. Colby, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] wife, C. V. Mead, [illegible], Mrs. Weber, [illegible] Rogers and wife, Miss Mary Moulton, J. B. Wood and wife, H. T. Wilson.

FEB. 11—In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.—Mr. Jones, [illegible], Edward Cornell, J. B. Sleigh, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Garrido, Mr. Schuyler and wife, Miss Mary Green, John Flinn, Mrs. Ferri, Mr. Wright, Mr. Hisking.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.	
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.	
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	[illegible]	
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.	
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.	
East, via Newport	4 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.	
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.	
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.	
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.	
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.	

[illegible]

Hours of [illegible] [illegible] of Post-Office.

[illegible]

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the steamship [illegible], 11 A. M. Supplementary mail, for [illegible], on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to [illegible] P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Herald, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Daily News, Express and Staats-Zeitung, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 [illegible] | Sun sets.... [illegible] | Moon sets.... 4 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Selyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Polar Star, Belknap, Bristol, Eng., C. Carver; Rover Clyde, (Br.,) McVicar, Glasgow, Dowley, Corner & Co.; Zephyr, Porter, Antler and a market, Penfold, Willis & Co.; Glory of the Seas, McKay, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Jose Mildred, Harriman, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Olaf, (Norw.,) Olsen, Leghorn, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Oceana, (Norw.,) Aplackman, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Udolle, Whittemore, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Joseph Fish, Ford, Havana, E. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. A. Chase, Kelley, Norfolk, C. H. Staples & Co.; Arcott, Nash, Fall River; Frank Treat, Wood, Imogen, E. J. Wenberg; Ann McRee, (Br.,) Sispark, St. John, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Ella G. McLean, (Br.,) Cook, St. John, N. B., Henry & Parker; Montezuma, Jarvis, Mobile, C. H. Trumbull; M. A. Fisk, Fisk, Galveston, C. W. Adams & Co.; Robert Palmer, Cook, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; R. C. Knight, Kent, Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Jan. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 200 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had heavy westerly gales with tremendous head seas the entire passage; Feb. 6, lat. 42 30, lon. 62 [illegible], passed a Cunard steamer bound east; 8th, lat. 42 42, lon. 58 39, passed a French steamer bound east; same day, lat. 42 37, lon. 62, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound east; 10th, lat. 41 12, lon. 68, exchanged [illegible] with British bark Montreal, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Selyear, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co. Feb. 8, off Hatteras Shoals, fell in with brig Potomac, (of Demerara,) from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, having been ashore; took her in tow and towed her into Hampton Roads; she had received no damage.

Steamship Chas. W. Lord, Hobart, New-Orleans Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to N. H. Brigham. Feb. 10, off Cape Henry, exchanged signals with brig Water Witch, from —— for Baltimore.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 8, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Has had heavy northerly weather the entire passage.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Feb. 5, via Nassau 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Mary Whiridge, (of Baltimore,) Cutler, Foochow Oct. 24, with teas, &c., to Salter & Livermore. Passed Anjier Nov. 8, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 20, and crossed the equator Jan. 12 in lon. 32, and has been 8 ds. on the coast with a continuation of heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Ship Hindu, (Norw.,) Thorjorsen, Marseilles Nov. 18 via Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. to Marius Cameron, Tetens & Bockmann. Dec. 6, experienced a S. W. gale during which carried away [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Sehr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. W. A. Merrill, Law, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hamburg, Sanborn, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schrs. Emily, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Westport; Badadebec, Hicks, Elizabethport, for Boston; Samuel Wood, Wood, York River.

SAILED—Ship Polar Star, for Bristol; schr. Rover, for Bermuda.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Arr. steamers Kensington, from New-Orleans; McClellan, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Siberia, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. Black Duck, for Portland, Me.; T. A. Watson, for Cuba; J. E. Daily, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 11.—Arr. bark Dora, from Santos for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Water Witch, from St. Jago de Cuba.

Sld. bark Wavelet; brigs Potomac and Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—Sld. steamer George Appold, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, has arrived.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 11.—Cld. bark Neptune, for Cork; schrs. Vulture, for Havana; T. T. Tasker, for Jacksonville, Fla.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Arr. ships Eddystone and Mary Banks, from Boston; Alexandria, from Antwerp; Chasca, from Sunderland.

Sld. bark Calcheo, for Mexico; ship Golden Empire, for Victoria.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—Cld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Returned—Schr. Amelia Williams, hence for Virginia, when off Barnegat, was run into by an unknown schr. and had port bow stove, rigging carried away, and sails badly torn; was taken in tow by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.'s steamer Lackawanna, Captain Marshall, and towed back to the City.

Marine Disasters.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11.—Schr. May Queen, from Baltimore for Providence, went ashore on Block Island this morning. She was got off by the cutter Moccasin and towed to Newport, not materially injured.

The Br. Brig Anna, from Amsterdam for Providence, anchored in Newport outer harbor yesterday, with four feet of water in her hold. Last night the Captain abandoned her and the cutter towed her to the inner harbor, when she grounded with eight feet of water in her hold.

Spoken, &c.

Nettie Merryman—Bark, from Shanghae for New-York, Nov. 16, in the Straits of Sunda.

Wild Rover—Ship, from Manila for Boston, Nov. 22, in the Straits of Sunda.

Coëro—Br. bark, from Yokohama for New-York, 63 ds. out, Nov. 27, lat. 23 [illegible], lon. 62 [illegible].

Hudson—Br. ship, from Calcutta for New-York, [illegible] ds. out, Nov. 26, lat. 22 [illegible], lon. 68 [illegible].

Pride of Canada—Br. ship, from Calcutta for New-York, 35 ds. out, Dec. 16, lat. 22 [illegible], lon. 88 [illegible].

Agnes—Bark, [illegible] [illegible], from Sabine for Montevideo, was signalized Feb. 1, lat. 32 [illegible], lon. 74.

Surenne—Bark, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Feb. 4, off Hatteras.

Chesapeake—Brig, from —— for Baltimore, Feb. 2, lat. 38 [illegible], lon. 73.

E. R. Walker—Bark, from Matanzas, Feb. 8, off Cape Henry.

Mary E. Leighs—Brig, hence for Cardenas, Feb. 7, lat. 35 [illegible], lon. 73 [illegible].

Wm. D. Andrews—Brig, hence for Brunswick, Ga., Jan. 21, lat. 27, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Jan. 18, schrs. Edwin and Jesse Carll, for New-York in 5 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 11.—The steamship Denmark, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

MOVILLE, Feb. 11.—The steamship India, from New-York for Glasgow, has arrived.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The bark Answer, (?) from London for Boston, foundered on the 25th ult. Her mate and 7 others of the crew were saved.

LOOK HERE!

STRIKING FIGURES.
STRIKING FIGURES.
STRIKING FIGURES.
STRIKING FIGURES.
STRIKING FIGURES.
STRIKING FIGURES.

2,944	in One Day.	
2,496	in One Day.	
1,767	in One Day.	
2,906	in One Day.	
1,436	in One Day.	
2,231	in One Day.	
1,266	in One Day.	
2,307	in One Day.	that is,
1,685	in One Day.	30,837,
1,593	in One Day.	In Only 15 Days!
1,867	in One Day.	
2,514	in One Day.	
4,665	in One Day.	
1,759	in One Day.	
1,951	in One Day.	
2,056	Daily Average.	

EXPLANATION.

THE above FIGURES GIVE THE EXACT NUMBER of SUBSCRIBERS to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST DURING each of FIFTEEN DAYS PAST. THE WORK HAS BEEN GOING ON IN about the SAME RATIO for MANY WEEKS, (ever since Sept. 1,) and STILL CONTINUES! These SUBSCRIBERS COME from ALL PARTS of the COUNTRY. HERE IS A LIST OF the STATES from which the ABOVE 30,837 CAME:

From Pennsylvania	4,217	From Kentucky & Ark.	478
From Ohio	3,349	From Maine	463
From New-York	2,978	From New-Hampshire	438
From Massachusetts	2,023	From N. & S. Carolina	423
From Illinois	2,000	From Tennessee	420
From Indiana	1,419	From Virginia	410
From Connecticut	1,417	From Minnesota	391
From New-Jersey	1,277	From Ga., Ala., Fla.	340
From Iowa	1,237	From Vermont	338
From Missouri	866	From Central Territ's.	332
From Wisconsin	823	From Rhode Island	303
From Michigan	739	From Louisiana & Tex.	284
From Canada, &c.	667	From Mississippi	132
From Delaware & Md.	657	From Nebraska	125
From Pacific Coast	536	From Dist. of Columb.	78
From Kansas	502	From Foreign	59

Total for only HALF a MONTH.............30,837

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

ANSWER—SIMPLY THIS, that, DESPITE the HARD TIMES, and the LOW PRICE OF GRAIN, &c., FARMERS and Others WILL HAVE the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. THEY HAVE READ it LONG, APPROVE of it, and NOT ONLY FIND the MEANS TO CONTINUE THEIR own SUBSCRIPTIONS, but THEY ALSO BRING ALONG their NEIGHBORS, and thus CONTINUE TO SWELL the LIST OF READERS, AS ABOVE INDICATED.

THEY are SHOWING their WISDOM IN SO DOING, FOR there is NO OTHER JOURNAL OR MAGAZINE that GIVES SO MUCH FOR the MONEY—SO MANY EXCELLENT ENGRAVINGS, WHICH both PLEASE the EYE and INSTRUCT the MIND—SO MUCH PLAIN, PRACTICAL, RELIABLE INFORMATION for the HOUSEHOLD, (the LITTLE ONES included,) for the GARDEN, and for the FARM and EVERYTHING CONNECTED WITH IT.

READER,

Make a NOTE of the ABOVE, and FOLLOW the EXAMPLE of nearly 200,000 SENSIBLE PEOPLE, who SPEAK by ACTION LOUDER THAN WORDS, in TESTIMONY of the GREAT VALUE of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.... EVERY NUMBER contains 44 Great PAGES, FULL of GOOD THINGS—JUST SUCH as YOU WANT, as YOUR WIFE WANTS, and as YOUR CHILDREN WANT—whether YOU LIVE in CITY, in VILLAGE or in COUNTRY. The COST is only $1 50 for A WHOLE YEAR, or FOUR COPIES for $5. TRY IT for THIS YEAR. IT WILL PAY, and PAY WELL.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Publishers,
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A SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE Railroad Company of Virginia

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.

It passes through a rich country, the local trade of which is more than enough to support it, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and is issued to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and the security is first-class in every respect.

A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 92½ and interest from Nov. 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad, and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these Bonds to our customers and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

DRAKE BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

A PRIME SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE St. Louis & Southeastern Railway of Illinois.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The St. Louis and Southeastern Railway spans the State of Illinois, commencing at the City of St. Louis and ending at the City of Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. Its entire length, when completed, will be 120 miles, TWENTY-SEVEN MILES OF WHICH ARE ALREADY FINISHED AND IN OPERATION. Work is progressing on other portions of the road, and it is the intention of the Company to push the enterprise to early completion.

This line of road supplies an urgent need. It passes through a fertile and populous section of the State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities. In the production of wheat the district is not excelled by any other in the Union, and the road throughout its entire length PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS OF ILLINOIS, now being extensively and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Company. The total issue of bonds is limited to $2,[illegible], equal to about $18,000 per mile, to be issued only as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. They are issued under a mortgage made to F. C. Osborn, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustees. It is carefully drawn, and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

In offering these Convertible Bonds for sale we beg to refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, containing a comprehensive exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the President of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, one of the Directors, and also to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the country and their friends for their ability, integrity, and honor. The accuracy of their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road, when completed, will control a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay, without fail, the interest on its bonds, and render the stock a very profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $6,000 per mile per annum will be ample to pay the interest on its debt, including the expense of operation and repairs. There is no completed road in the State of Illinois which is not earning much more than this sum per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving to itself the right to advance the price whenever it may so determine. Pamphlets furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,
For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869,
AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869		$29,[illegible] 10
Receipts during eleven months: Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,[illegible] 07	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,[illegible] 46	13,[illegible] 53
		$42,[illegible] 63
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,[illegible] 32	
Cash Dividends	3,[illegible] 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,[illegible] 57	
Expenses and Taxes	[illegible] 41	
Office Furniture	1,072 38	7,[illegible] 74
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869		$35,[illegible] 71
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	4,[illegible] 75	
Real estate	[illegible] 17	
Balance due by agents	7,[illegible] 76	35,[illegible] 71
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	[illegible]	
Interest due and unpaid	30,[illegible] 64	
Premiums due but not received	238,154 14	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	1,500,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	684,771 09	$2,[illegible] 41
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,[illegible] 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$6,[illegible]

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.
(Signed.) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 12, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
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Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

JAN. 29 1870.

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(ESTABLISHED 1833,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOS.

These instruments are pronounced by all the leading artists and musical critics to be having NO EQUAL. They are used by the Maretzek Italian Opera Troupe, at the Academy of Music, New-York, Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Crosby's Opera House, Chicago; Richings Opera Troupe, Ole Bull's Concerts, and at all first-class concerts in the United States. Warerooms

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
J. BAUER & CO., General Agents.

PIANOS TO RENT.

SOMETHING NEW!

Two million copies of the annual SHAKESPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870 will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, prepaid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are the Seven Ages of Man's Life, illustrated in a masterly manner. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

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Spiral Spring Butt Co.,
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USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others.
RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.
No more of those cubeb things.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

110 MILES COMPLETED.
ONLY 7 1-2 MILES
TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
First Mortgage Bonds,
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

The road is NOW VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, for there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened through-out about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more important connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East, making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of Interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage at less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold on the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AIR LINE BONDS
CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.

The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.

The average saving thus made will amount to one-and-one-half per cent., which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying eight and one-half per cent., and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditure on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the Company, of whatever kind. The STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and Coupon or Registered, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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REFRIGERATORS.

BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
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